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QUARTER WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 72-75 (72-61). Tomorrow variable.
Precip. temp. 72-75 (72-61). LONDON: Var-
iable. Temp. 72-75 (72-61). Tomorrow: Cloudy.
Temp. 72-75 (72-61). CHANNEL:
Partly B.M.F. Sunny Temp. 72-75 (72-61). NEW
BR: Cloudy. Temp. 72-75 (72-61).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

28,769



ACCUSED—Twenty-one former Greek Army officers sit in court yesterday as their trial, on charges of planning to overthrow the government, began in Athens.

They Shout 'Not Guilty' Pleas

21 on Trial in Greece for Coup Plot

ATHENS, July 21 (UPI)—Twenty-one former army officers charged with plotting to overthrow the government's one-year-old democratic regime shouted their pleas of "not guilty" today in a military courtroom guarded by heavily armed police.

The judges spent most of the trial's first day considering defense objections and motions. They rejected most of the motions but agreed to call Maj. Nikolaos Tsangarakis as the first witness and summoned Lt. Gen. Costas Kritikos to testify in person.

Maj. Tsangarakis last January reported the alleged plot to Gen. Kritikos, who was military commander in the Athens area at the time. He was ordered by Gen. Kritikos to take part in and observe the developments.

The defense demanded the exclusion of the assistant prosecution electronic equipment to make sure that persons entering the courtroom did not carry concealed weapons.

Col. George Athanassopoulos, because he took part in the investigation of the case but the motion was refused.

After hearing all the defense motions, the court called Maj. Tsangarakis to the stand. But as soon as he had taken the oath, the process was adjourned until tomorrow.

The defendants, who include two brigadier generals and six colonels, were among 69 officers originally accused of plotting against the democratic regime after it had been in office for six months.

They were arrested on Feb. 24, and charged with high treason—conspiring to overthrow by force the country's legal government. Because the alleged crime was committed while the armed forces were under mobilization, conviction could result in the death penalty.

Of those arrested, 17 have been released and others face separate trials.

The alleged leaders of the plot, former chief of military police Dimitrios Ioannidis and Dimitrios Papapostolou, will be tried by a civilian court because both had left the military by the time of the reported conspiracy.

The Communist-dominated press, radio and television continued a campaign of support for the Premier while criticizing Socialist party leader Mario Soares, who has said he will return to the government only if Gen. Gonçalves is removed from office.

The Socialist party, the nation's largest, triggered the crisis by walking out 11 days ago and charging that Gen. Gonçalves and other radical officers were guiding the country toward dictatorship. The left-of-center Popular Democratic party also walked out, leaving only Communists and an allied party in the coalition before it dissolved.

Opposed to Premier
A spokesman for the Popular Democrats said that his party did not intend at present to make public any conditions for rejoining the government.

But the party, the second-largest, was known to be strongly opposed to Gen. Gonçalves.

The Premier said he might announce a new government this week and that it would include members of political parties who had put aside party partisanship.

The outbreak of violence was termed "reactionary escalation" by the left-dominated press, following the lead of the so-called Fifth Division of the General Staff, the political and propaganda section of the Armed Forces.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Top Panel In Lisbon Convenes In Crisis

LISBON, July 21 (AP)—The ruling High Council of the Revolution met in urgent session today to consider rising political violence across the country and ways to defuse the nation's worst governmental crisis since the leftist revolution began 16 months ago.

The 30-man military body convened in secret session amid continuing reports of efforts by moderate military officers—and open demands by the Socialist party—to oust the Communist-leaning Premier, Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves.

A newspaper said the council was going to "reexamine" a statement Saturday by President Francisco de Costa Gomes that apparently was aimed at reconciliation and attracting dissident political parties back into the government.

It was not immediately clear why the statement by Gen. de Costa Gomes, also head of the council, needed to be reviewed, if indeed it was.

The President, in a report to the Portuguese people on an earlier council meeting, assured the nation that a new government would be formed soon, although he did not say Gen. Gonçalves would head it.

Carvalho on Trip
Despite the civil strife, Brig. Gen. Olegário Carvalho, head of the nation's security forces, left for Cuba on a week-long official visit to study aspects of the Cuban revolution.

News reports said that Socialists, threatened by Communists before weekend rallies in Oporto and Lisbon, had attacked or sacked at least 14 Communist headquarters in towns mostly north of Lisbon. Four new attacks were reported today. The clashes in the streets took two lives and injured more than 40 persons.

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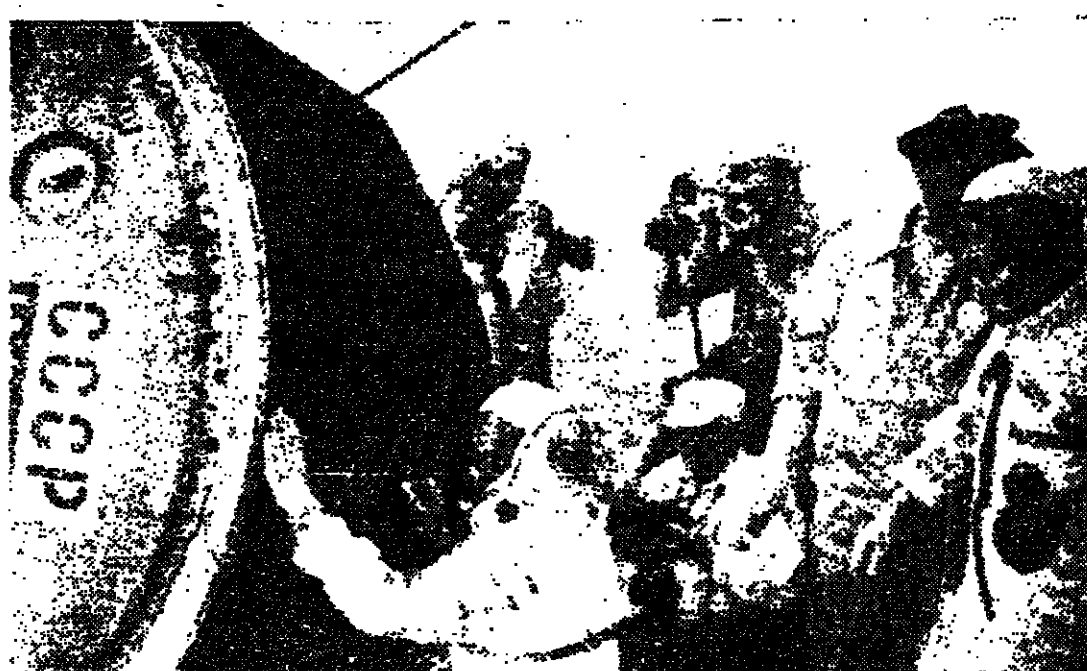
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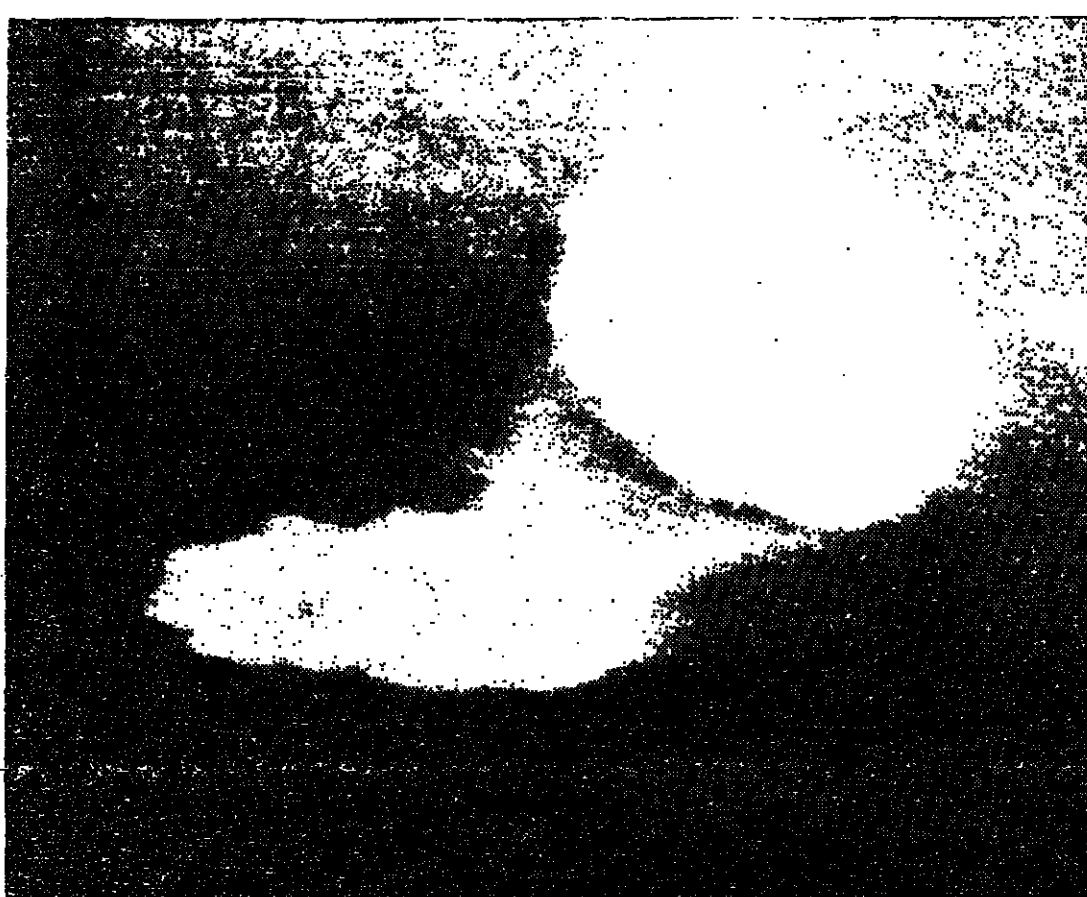
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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



SIGNING OFF—Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov autographs the Soyuz spacecraft as Valeri Kubasov waits his turn after their soft landing yesterday in central Asia, near Arkalyk.



Soyuz spacecraft, seen on television, lands as retro rockets raise large cloud of dust.

Return Televised Live Soyuz-19 Cosmonauts Land After Rendezvous in Space

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, July 21 (UPI)—The two Soviet cosmonauts of Soyuz-19 touched down safely in a billowing cloud of dust on the steppes of Soviet Central Asia today, successfully winding up their rendezvous in space with U.S. Apollo astronauts.

Col. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov were described by Soviet space officials as feeling fine after they climbed unsteadily out of their heat-scorching capsule. Col. Leonov initially described their historic flight as "hard, very hard."

The Soyuz-19 descent vehicle, bobbing below an orange-and-white horizontally striped parachute, landed precisely on schedule at 1:51 p.m. Moscow time nearly 34 miles northeast of the town of Arkalyk in Central Kazakhstan.

Enveloped in dust, the capsule was toppled over onto its side by the pull of the drifting parachute. Helicopter-borne search-and-rescue specialists wearing coveralls and berets, appeared within a few minutes to help the astronauts scramble out onto the earth.

The touchdown site was reported to be slightly more than 300 miles from the Baikonur cosmodrome, where the Soyuz spacecraft was launched into orbit six days ago.

The landing was witnessed on television by millions of Russians as helicopters with cameras followed the capsule floating down to earth. The landing was the first to be shown live in the Soviet Union, which has generally kept its space program veiled in secrecy.

(The Apollo astronauts today slept through the television coverage of the Soyuz landing. They were over the Pacific near Tokyo when the cosmonauts landed.)

(Awakened by ground controllers and informed of the landing minutes after the Russians returned to earth, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford said, "Very good. Sure glad to hear everything went good. Give them our best.")

Col. Leonov, who was first to emerge from the capsule, asserted that "we worked strictly on schedule and it was hard, very hard."

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, who was here on a visit, signed a check before he left, signed King Faisal, his predecessor, whenever he came to Egypt.

Israel Offer To Egypt Reportedly Broadened

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 21 (NYT)—Israel has offered to withdraw to the eastmost hills of the Sinai passes as part of its latest package of negotiating proposals for a new interim agreement with Egypt, senior Israeli officials said today.

The Israeli package, which was to be communicated in detail to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today, includes a map depicting a new Israeli withdrawal line slightly to the east of the line in an earlier Israeli proposal, which was rejected by Cairo three weeks ago.

However, Israel still wants to retain some "strategically important points" in the eastern ends of the Gidi and Mitla Passes, the officials said.

Israel also is ready to agree to have U.S. technicians man four electronic-surveillance stations in the passes area in addition to two manned by Israeli and Egyptian technicians under U.S. supervision.

The U.S.-manned stations would be linked to the United Nations Emergency Force and would report their observations to UN headquarters in New York, the sources said.

Without interference
Earlier in the negotiations, Israel had proposed that it operate its own surveillance stations without interference or supervision by a third party.

Israel officials seem hopeful that these compromises will obtain a broadly positive response from Egypt sometime this week. Although some differences no doubt will remain for negotiation, the Israelis hope that the latest proposals will lead to another diplomatic shuttle by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to conclude a second-stage disengagement agreement next month.

The New York Times reported from Washington that Mr. Kissinger today received an initial report on the Egyptian response to the latest Israeli proposals amid private predictions by U.S. officials that the deadlock in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations for a new Sinai agreement would be broken.

Robert Anderson, the State Department spokesman, said that the negotiations, through U.S. mediation, were "very intense and delicate" and that "we continue to hope that progress can be made."

He refused to give details on the report to Mr. Kissinger, sent by the U.S. Ambassador to Cairo, Hermann E. Hellsing, who conveyed the new Israeli proposals to President Anwar el-Sadat last night.

The mood of key officials in Washington seemed optimistic that the Israeli proposals, worked out in the last three weeks through intensive consultation with the United States, would form the basis for an eventual agreement that could be completed by the middle of next month when Mr. Kissinger will probably return to the Middle East.

The new Israeli withdrawal line was reportedly drawn early last week by the three members of the Israeli negotiating team: Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

gandan Hints at War min Accuses 3 OAU States of Spying for South Africa

KAMPALA, July 21 (UPI)—President Idi Amin today accused three member states of the Organization of African Unity of spying for South Africa and Rhodesia, indicating that war could ensue.

He told Marshal Amin's criticism, read on Radio Uganda, was as the 46-nation OAU decided to confirm the Ugandan as its chairman for the next 12 months.

While Marshal Amin's attack on the OAU into a major controversy, another crisis deepened in the conference hall in the organization accused three of attacking the Comoros in the Indian Ocean with ships and troops.

After more than 100 years of such rule, the Comoros earlier this month declared independence. The OAU recognized the group in independent state last week.

Threat to Peace
The OAU condemned the recent French attack on Agadez, a threat to world peace, Marshal Amin's quarrel with Zambia, Zambia and Botswana into the open with two arate attacks carried by Ugandan radio, accusing them of spying for South Africa and Rhodesia.

The President was obviously pained by the three countries' decision to boycott the OAU meeting here, their repeated claim of his policies and "inimicity," and reported attempts block his nomination as OAU chairman.

He radio, quoting a military spokesman who is "invariably arshal Amin, accused President Nyerere of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Sese Khama of Botswana of trying to wreck the OAU meeting."

But having failed to do this, they have now resorted to spying on the South African and Rhodesian governments.

an earlier broadcast, he accused these nations of being "ordEurope Trip begins Saturday"

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—President Ford will leave Saturday to visit four European capitals before arrival in Helsinki for the European Security Conference summit meeting there.

President Ford and Mrs. Ford on to spend July 28-29 in Bonn, 29-30 in Warsaw, Aug. 2-3 in Bucharest and Aug. 3-4 in Madrid.

Between his visits to Poland and Romania, Mr. Ford will go Helsinki for the 35-nation conference. He is due to arrive in Helsinki July 29 and to remain through Aug. 1. William Greener, deputy press secretary, said,

Puerto Rico Gains From Immigration

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The U.S. Census Bureau reported yesterday that a trend of several decades has reversed in Puerto Rico, where immigration now exceeds emigration.

The report, the first on the subject since the 1970 census, showed that overall, in the three years since the census, the island indicated a net gain of 68,000 persons because those immigrating outnumbered those emigrating.

In the decade before 1970, the emigration-immigration figures showed a net loss to the island of 200,000 persons.

After Key Aide Leaves Amid Economic Crisis

Argentina Ponders Future of Mrs. Peron

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, July 21 (WP)—The departure Saturday night of José López Rega, who as President Isabel Peron's key adviser was regarded as the real governing power here, has left national attention focused on two subjects: the economic mess for which Mr. López Rega has become the scapegoat; and speculation about the future of the increasingly isolated President.



José Lopez Rega

Argentina's leaders, public and foreign observers are mulling over three questions—when (not whether) Mr. López Rega's allies in high government posts will resign, which economic philosophy will replace theirs and whether his flight to Europe was forced upon Mrs. Peron or was approved by her.

In a move viewed by many as a major shakeup of her government, the President today accepted the resignations of two Cabinet ministers and dismissed a third side.

Given to displays of table-pounding rage and emotional tongue-lashings of her ministers, in recent months Mrs. Peron had listened only to Mr. López Rega, 58, who controlled all access to her and against whom she accepted no criticism.

If she was somehow persuaded to allow Mr. López Rega to be sent away, it could mean she will try now to govern as did her late husband, Gen. Juan Peron—with consultations across the battling spectrum of Argentine politics.

Expert opinion, however, is that Mrs. Peron's will to fight dissipated when Mr. López Rega's forced resignation July 11 as her social welfare minister and private secretary failed to satisfy the army and the labor leaders who wanted his ouster.

Those power groups forced his departure Saturday, according to the expert opinion, and if Mrs. Peron continues long in office it will be as a puppet whose controls have passed from Mr. López Rega to the army-labor coalition.

Rumors that Congress will approve her departure on a 60-day European "vacation" that will prove endless gained strength yesterday after she alarmed some observers by making a shrill, emotional public appearance Saturday.

"We will go into the streets and defend ourselves against whoever wants to destroy us," she screamed at 3,500 members of the Peronist women who had gone to the presidential residence to pay homage at the tombs of Gen. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Egypt's Second Biggest Problem Is Money

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO (UPI)—After the issue of war or peace with Israel, the greatest single problem facing President Anwar Sadat is money. Egypt is earning very little hard currency. Yet, in order to make life a little better for its citizens and to stave off potential social unrest, the government is importing twice as much this year as it did last year. In turn, the 1974 imports were twice as large as those in 1973.

More than \$1.5 billion is being spent annually on the import of basic foods like sugar, tea and wheat, which are then sold to the citizens at an average of one-tenth of the purchase value.

To end or even reduce these food subsidies would bring severe hardship to millions of Egyptians and disrupt the social and political fabric of the country, creating a threat to the leadership.

A parallel aid effort is being made, under U.S. persuasion, by a group of West European countries and Japan.

Recognizing the problem, the United States and other countries are trying to help.

There are unconfirmed reports that Kuwait gave Cairo \$500 million this month.

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Pan Am Not Told Of Shift by Iran

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—A spokesman for Pan American World Airways said today that the company has not been informed of any Iranian decision to drop a \$300-million proposal to finance the airline.

An Iranian National Airline official in Tehran was quoted yesterday as saying that the deal had fallen through.

In Lexington, Ky., Iran's ambassador to the United States said today he did not think his country had yet decided whether it will loan \$300 million to Pan American World Airways.

Ambassador Ardeshir Zahedi said he was not pessimistic about the talks on the loan.

Meanwhile, Egypt pays about \$3 million a day on short-term, high-interest loans it obtained from private banks, according to an informed estimate.

Foreign experts say that even the greatest infusion of foreign currency will fail to produce a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Thailand, Burma Used

Red Take-Overs in Indochina Cause Shift in Opium Traffic

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK (NYT)—In the aftermath of the Indochina war, Thailand has become the production and distribution center of a drastically changed international trade in narcotics.

Interviews with U.S. narcotics agents, United Nations officials and law-enforcement officers in

Thailand and Laos have disclosed that many of the traditional opium routes to Saigon are now closed.

In addition, the lucrative market of South Vietnam has dried up in the wake of the Communist take-overs there and in Cambodia.

As a result, drug smugglers, particularly the Chinese, who have traditionally handled wholesaling and processing, have begun to look for new markets and new routes to the United States.

"We are seeing increasingly sophisticated operations here in recent months," said an official of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration who has been working in Southeast Asia for years. "There is more and more really high-grade heroin coming out of the hills up north—85-percent pure much of it—and last season there was a bumper opium crop."

Much of this opium and its two principal derivatives, heroin and morphine base, are now moving through Thailand into Malaysia and through Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. Other lots are moving through Bangkok to Hong Kong, Singapore and Australia for transshipment to the United States or for local consumption.

"Saigon was a big market for raw opium," a Thai narcotics official said. "It used to come in there by the ton. But now that Saigon is closed off, the dealers are finding it is a lot easier to transport heroin or morphine base, and now more and more of that is coming south."

In practice, 10 pounds of raw opium yields about one pound of morphine base or pure heroin, and the price differential is even higher—one kilogram (2.2 pounds) of opium in Burma or northern Thailand sells for about \$150 while a kilo of heroin sells for \$3,600 to \$4,500.

And by the time that kilo arrives in New York, its price may be \$45,000 or more. Cut and prepared for street sale, it will fetch up to \$500,000.

Increasingly, the producing areas prefer to ship heroin rather than opium itself.

At least a dozen processing laboratories have been set up in northern Burma, Thailand and Laos. Although their equipment is primitive, sometimes using bicycle pumps for vacuum chambers and bamboo for tubing, they are producing highly refined products, according to U.S. agents.

Because the trade has become so highly developed, narcotics agents are making no effort to stop the growing of the opium itself.

"What are we supposed to do when we see an opium field up there?" an agent said. "Take a scythe and cut it down? We would be murdered on the spot. Besides, it would take an army to undertake a job like that."

Moreover, officials said that they still had no access to producing areas in Burma although the United States is reported to be negotiating with the Burmese government to allow its agents to go there. It is in Burma that most of the raw opium is being produced.

As a result, narcotics agents have been concentrating on the smugglers themselves, their routes and contacts.

Recently, the U.S. agency opened a regional office in Songkhla in Northern Thailand and it was there that agents began to detect new activity on routes leading into Malaysia. Officials said local entrepreneurs were turning to the large U.S. community in Bangkok as sources for customers and couriers.

Recently, a local newspaper disclosed that six drug traffickers who had been arrested while in possession of heroin had been freed by local prosecutors.

Most of these were connected with Hoi Se Wan, a Malaysian Chinese who is under indictment in the United States for transporting heroin and is now in custody in Bangkok for attempting to smuggle a cache of heroin across the Thai-Malaysian border.

Argentines Mull Status Of Mrs. Peron

(Continued from Page 1)

Peron, who died last July, and his second wife, Eva.

Isabel Peron, 44, a former dancer who became the general secretary in 1953 and married him in 1955, told provincial governors earlier last week that she would leave the presidency only by being carried out dead.

Despite this statement, it is assumed now that whether the task is Mrs. Peron's or that of Senate President Italo Luder, a Peronist who would assume the presidency in Mrs. Peron's absence, a new economic policy will be constructed.

Argentina is about to run out of money. The foreign reserves, with which all debts and contracts abroad are paid, are down to \$246 million. The funds are expected to be exhausted by Aug. 1.

In that case, the country would have to default in its \$18-billion yearly payment on its \$10-billion debt unless aid in the form of loans or renegotiation were forthcoming.

The crisis grew out of a lack of production and out of inflation, now at 200 per cent and rising. The crunch was the immediate cause of the labor rebellion that brought on the current political chaos.

Many observers doubt that voluntary efforts by the country's economic groupings can correct such serious problems. Some want the military to intervene to impose order. All agree that all of the high officials linked to Mr. Lopez Rega will have to go.

That would involve, in addition to the replacement of five Cabinet ministers, the departure of Raul Lastiri, Mr. Lopez Rega's son-in-law, from his post as president of the Chamber of Deputies and vice-president of the Peronist party.

The resignations accepted by the President today were those of Economy Minister Celestino Rodrigo—the author last month of an austerity program opposed by labor, the armed forces and many Peronists—and Social Welfare Minister Carlos Villone. She dismissed her press secretary, José Villone, a cousin of Carlos Villone.

The three expected to remain in the Cabinet are Interior Minister Antonio Benitez, Justice Minister Ernesto Corvalan Nanciaris and Defense Minister Jorge Garrido.

Mr. Corvalan Nanciaris was named today to head the Economy Ministry temporarily. It is a thankless post, and it is expected that drastic and unpopular economic measures will be necessary in the immediate future.

A career administrative officer, Rodolfo Bobalkis, was designated the new welfare minister, and Cesar Gonzalez Blanco, a former newspaperman, was named press secretary on a temporary basis.

"Still Strong Enough" MADRID, July 21 (AP)—Mr. Lopez Rega, arriving here today, described President Peron as exhausted but "still strong enough to go on."

He told newsmen at the airport: "I had two years of terrific work and I'm exhausted. And so is the President but she is still strong enough to go on."



JUBILATION—Soviet flight technicians in Houston congratulate each other after the Soyuz spacecraft softly landed in central Asian wheat belt of the Soviet Union.

Soyuz Cosmonauts Return Safely to Earth

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, President Nikolai Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin, termed the flight "an important step" in Soviet-U.S. scientific and technical cooperation and declared that "its successful completion opens up new prospects for joint work by different countries in the peaceful exploration of outer space."

In reply, the Soyuz cosmonauts thanked the Soviet government and the Communist party for "the trust in us" and said that they were "ready to fulfill new assignments of the motherland."

The Soviet cosmonauts' final workday in space began this morning as their 15,000-pound spaceship made its 94th revolution around the earth.

Col. Leonov and Mr. Kubasov began preparing for their descent, reducing the cabin pressure and checking out the pressurized space suits they had donned.

They transferred from the orbital module into the descent vehicle and sealed the connecting hatch. On the 96th orbit, a 194-second blast on the retro-rockets cut the ship's speed sufficiently to drop it out of orbit. The orbital and instrument assembly modules on either side of the descent vehicle were jettisoned.

As the ship plunged into the heavier atmosphere of the earth, the cosmonauts advised the mission control center in Moscow that "the windows are blackened. It's hard to see anything but we

feel the work is going on normally." Radio contact was cut off for a short while.

Slightly more than six miles above the earth, the braking and main parachutes deployed automatically. As the capsule floated earthward, it was spotted and followed by the small fleet of waiting helicopters.

While still in orbit last night, Col. Leonov and Mr. Kubasov chatted with the two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-4 space station.

The Salyut cosmonauts, who have logged 58 days in space so far, are preparing to return to earth aboard their Soyuz-18 spacecraft later this month.

This evening, a space official indicated to newsmen that their landing might also be televised.

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Security Talks End With Adoption of Texts

GENEVA, July 21 (Reuters).—The negotiations phase of the European Security Conference officially ended here shortly before dawn today when leaders of the 35 delegations adopted translations in six languages of their charter for Europe's future.

The charter will be signed by government leaders at a three-day summit meeting opening in Helsinki July 30.

The Geneva talks, the conference's intermediate phase at the level of senior officials, began in September, 1973.

At their final six-hour meeting, delegation chiefs settled outstanding points concerned with the translation of the conference's "final acts."

Shift of Meaning This involved delicate points, often crucial since the insertion of even a comma in a translation could have brought a shift of meaning into the translated version, delegates said.

The conference's six working languages are English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian.

The declaration, although some of its terms are often ambiguous, represents the biggest attempt to codify multilateral relations on a continental basis.

Albania was the only European country absent from the talks. Canada and the United States were the non-European nations attending.

The declaration lays down political principles to guide future relations and calls for greater cooperation in economy, technology, environment, humanitarian affairs, culture, education and science.

The declaration says that participating states will move toward various freedoms and will notify each other in advance of military maneuvers.

One of the last points decided was the venue for meetings of government experts who will check whether the measures called for are being implemented.

This assembly will be held in Belgrade in June, 1977.

The delegates also decided to hold a preparatory meeting there two months before that date.

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Angola Units Halt Round Of Fighting

LUANDA, Angola, July 21 (AP).—There was an uneasy lull in fighting here today as two rival nationalist groups suspended hostilities in which about 2,000 persons have been killed since February in this Portuguese colony.

Tension remained high in the city, although it was quiet in the central city and European areas. A curfew was strictly observed from 9 p.m. until dawn.

Shops and offices reopened and food was for sale in the stores, but fighting was reported in an outlying region of the province at Portugalia near Dundo, a diamond-mining center.

Yesterday, the city was the scene of sharp clashes as the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) tried to dislodge 2,000 troops of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) from the 16th-century fort guarding Luanda's harbor.

A third nationalist group, the moderate Socialist National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, was not involved in the fighting but there were signs that it too was being drawn into the conflict.

November Deadline The guerrilla groups are struggling to be in a position of power when Portugal grants its West African province independence in November.

In a communiqué, the FNLA said it was mobilizing all of its forces. It accused Portuguese troops of reneging on pledges to remain neutral in the dispute by fighting alongside MPLA soldiers to prevent FNLA reinforcements from entering the capital. A 5,000-man FNLA column is reportedly held up at Caxito, 36 miles north of Luanda.

The besieged Sao Pedro da Barra fortress guards the entrance to Luanda harbor from the top of a 200-foot cliff. The MPLA already controls Luanda's suburbs, while Portuguese forces hold the city center.

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After Denmark Grants Autonomy

Greenland Vote Seen on EEC Role

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 21 (NYT).—The European Economic Community, recovering from the trauma of last month's British referendum, will face another possible defection from its ranks if, as expected, Greenland holds a referendum later this year on continuing EEC membership.

Greenland, the largest island in the world, with a population of only 46,000, most of whom are Eskimos, is part of metropolitan Denmark. Constitutionally, it has the same status as any other Danish region and has two MPs in the parliament in Copenhagen.

But this is to change soon. A joint Danish-Greenland report on the country's future, to be published soon, will recommend that Greenland become a "self-governing national community" with autonomy over its economic affairs.

Last week, the Danish minister for EEC affairs, Ivar Norgaard, warned his ministerial colleagues that such a change-over could result in Greenland's departure from the community.

He reminded them that when Denmark voted by a huge majority to join the EEC, Greenland was the only part of Danish territory which declared itself against membership—by a majority of almost 70 per cent. Nonetheless, Greenland was bound by the overall Danish vote.

The Danish government has tried to make EEC membership an attractive proposition to the Greenlanders. It successfully argued that the whole country, even though most of it is under the polar ice cap, should be eligible for money from the EEC's Regional Development Fund. It also has negotiated special derogations in the EEC fishing policy for Greenland.

None of this has so far spoken much ice with the Eskimos. Mr. Norgaard believes that when Greenland's leaders in Godthaab, the capital, achieve their new status, they will hold a referendum on EEC membership in which Greenlanders probably will vote the same way as before.

Greenlanders can hardly be expected to identify with ideas and ambitions which are generated in Brussels for the benefit of the French, Italians, Irish and other remote foreigners. There is also the problem of explaining EEC goals and methods to the Eskimos.

Low-Rate Loans At Danish request the European Investment Bank has been giving loans at low interest rates to Greenland to improve the island's communications system, build coastal landing strips and benefit the infrastructure of the island's meager economy.

Politically, it has not helped much. The Greenlanders have failed to distinguish between such aid and the normal assistance they receive from Denmark.

Copenhagen estimates that annually it gives Greenland funds that would keep each member of the population in a London hotel for a year.

The Danes fear that Greenland eventually will demand complete independence. Although such a move would reduce the burden on the treasury, it also means that Denmark would lose control over expected exploitation and use of minerals—particularly uranium—that are believed to be below the ice.

One thing could keep Greenland in the EEC: if the community follows Iceland's example and declares a 200-mile "economic zone" off all its coasts. It would mean that, thanks to Brussels, Greenland acquired a huge area of the North Atlantic for its own fishing industry.

But it is unlikely this can be agreed upon before a Greenland referendum is held. Britain and West Germany are disputing Iceland's intention to impose a 200-mile limit and another "cod war" may break out this fall.

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Senate to Vote on Base

U.S.-Soviet Naval Race
Looms in Indian Ocean

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP).—A tiny island in the Indian Ocean threatens to create a new naval armaments race.

If the Pentagon finally gets its way, on Diego Garcia Island, which is likely before this month is out, the Indian Ocean will become an area of confrontation for the U.S. and Soviet Navies.

Military experts contend that the United States has no choice but to enlarge its forces in the Indian Ocean. Otherwise, they argue, the growing Soviet Navy would enjoy a monopoly there.

Critics argue that this is merely outmoded gunboat diplomacy. They say that the Ford administration should avoid further confrontation with Russia at sea and negotiate the departure of both the U.S. and Soviet Navies from the Indian Ocean.

First Step

The expansion of Diego Garcia to accommodate warships and U.S. military aircraft is a necessary first step for U.S. forces in the Indian Ocean, the advocates say.

A decision may be made between now and July 30 on the Senate floor. Either house of Congress has until then to disapprove the expansion of Diego Garcia but only the Senate has a resolution ready for debate that would do so.

Without such a formal dis-

Ford Vetoes
Bill Reducing
U.S. Oil Price

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—President Ford vetoed a bill rolling back the price of new U.S. oil to \$11.50 a barrel. He urged Congress to approve his plan for gradual decontrol of oil prices.

Mr. Ford said he was vetoing the measure "because it would increase petroleum consumption, cut domestic production, increase reliance on insecure petroleum imports and avoid the issue of phasing out unwieldy price controls."

In a statement, Mr. Ford said that, unless Congress accepts his plan for gradual decontrol of oil prices and allocations, "I will have no choice but to veto the simple six-month extension of these authorities now being considered by Congress."

In addition to clamping a ceiling on new oil prices, which currently stand on the world market at about \$13 a barrel, the vetoed bill would have left the price of old oil—produced from wells in existence prior to 1972—at \$8.25 a barrel.

Mr. Ford said that if Congress acts on the compromise plan he submitted Wednesday "the burden of decontrol will be shared fairly and our economic recovery will continue."

He maintained that the measure he vetoed increased U.S. vulnerability because of reliance on foreign sources of crude and did not deal with the need to phase out rigid price and allocation controls enacted during the Arab oil embargo in 1973.

For too long, Mr. Ford said, "the nation has been without energy policy and I cannot approve a drift into great energy dependence."

Earlier Republican congressional leaders left a breakfast meeting with Mr. Ford expressing hope that a compromise decontrol bill can be passed before Congress recesses next month.

Airline Strike Averted

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21 (AP).—With four minutes to go before a strike deadline the Air Line Pilots Association and Northwest Airlines agreed Saturday to a settlement of a 15-month-old contract dispute.

proval, the Pentagon will get \$13.8 million this fiscal year to lengthen runways on the island and to build additional storage tanks for aviation and ship fuel.

The Pentagon estimates it will take about \$40 million to ready the island for a bigger military role.

Whatever money it actually takes to improve Diego Garcia—some claim it will cost more than \$100 million—the real expense will be in deploying ships on a third ocean.

Because the Navy may want to move aircraft carriers to rotate to the Indian Ocean so that one of them would always be there, the Brookings Institution, a private research center, predicts Diego Garcia could open the door to an \$800-million increase in the Navy's annual budget.

A Brookings booklet by Barry Blechman, entitled "The Control of Nuclear Armaments," said the \$800 million would be only the annual operating costs of the ships in the Navy's Indian Ocean task force. It would cost \$5 billion to \$8 billion more to buy them.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and military leaders say the United States must make the investment.

Mr. Schlesinger said, "The proposed facility would provide the assurance of U.S. capability to deploy and maintain forces in an area which has become increasingly important over the past decade."

The Indian Ocean is important, according to Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, because oil and minerals from the Persian Gulf and Africa are shipped across it to the United States, Japan and NATO nations.

Leading Critics

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, are the leading critics of such arguments.

Sen. Culver said the State Department should negotiate a "we-won't-if-you-won't" agreement with Russia on limiting the deployment of ships in the Indian Ocean.

Sen. Mansfield noted that the nations bordering the Indian Ocean have formally requested the United States and the Soviet Union to desist from escalating the arms race there.

"Are we going to engage in an adventure (like that of Southeast Asia and Vietnam) all over again?" Sen. Mansfield asked, in offering Senate Resolution 180, which would prohibit further militarization of Diego Garcia. The Senate Armed Services Committee has rejected that resolution by a 10-6 vote but the full Senate has not voted on the issue.

The island provoking this debate is about 1,000 miles due south of India.

Leased for Britain

Only 6,700 acres in area, Diego Garcia was leased from Britain in 1965 for a period of 50 years. The Navy's campaign to develop the island started with the military construction budget of fiscal 1970. Congress at first refused to approve anything more than the building of a Navy communications station.

Sen. Mansfield recalled that the prevailing Senate attitude then was expressed by the late Sen. Richard Russell, D-Ga. "If we make it easy for the Navy to go places and to do things, we will find ourselves always going places and doing things."

Sen. Mansfield predicted that the militarization of Diego Garcia would end up costing \$175 million and result in a three ocean Navy as the island becomes a strategic base for ships and aircraft.

The Senate vote this month will provide a fresh test of the post-Vietnam attitude toward expanding U.S. military forces in the world.



CAPITOL PROTEST—Thousands of Greek-Americans march along Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington to demonstrate against resumption of arms aid to Turkey.

U.S. Engaged in Contacts

Unesco Moves to End Dispute With Israel

By Paul Hofmann

PARIS (NYT).—Quiet moves are under way to bring about peace between Unesco and Israel.

Similar attempts are being made to clear the air between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United States, which is withholding payment of its quarter share of the 135-nation agency's budget because of sanctions voted against Israel.

With France and Switzerland also reducing their contributions by 10 per cent, the organization has a financial problem.

In addition, the morale of the staff of 8,000 appears to have been hurt by denunciations of the agency's action by artists, writers and scientists around the world.

In November, the agency's governing body, the General Conference, pushed through two resolutions cutting off Israel from

Unesco aid and barring the nation from its European regional group. The majority, led by Arab delegates, also censured the Israelis, accusing them of having ignored seven years of demands that they halt archaeological excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem.

The Israeli government still considers itself a full-fledged member and wants to play an appropriate role in the agency.

Mission Sent

Among the efforts to find a solution was a Unesco decision to send Gerard Bolla, deputy assistant director-general for social services and culture, and William Conton, director of the Division of Equality and Educational Opportunity, to Israel to discuss questions of cooperation, including the archaeological issue.

The Arabs charge that the Israeli excavations endanger Muslim and Christian historical monuments.

Mr. Bolla was assigned the task as personal representative of the new director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, a Moslem from Senegal who speaks with moderation about the Israeli issue and says he wants to see it settled.

"I think Israel is a member state and must enjoy all rights of member states," he said in an interview here at the agency's headquarters. "In fact," he added, "it is not normal that a state should not be able to participate in the activity of a group" within the agency.

The director-general indicated that the General Conference, at its meeting next fall in Nairobi, would re-examine the question of Israel's membership in the European regional group (such regions are not strictly geographic) and resolve it.

Behind the scenes, Mr. M'Bow recently made a gesture toward Israel by proposing the Palestine Liberation Organization to withdraw a request for permanent observer status. Israel rejects any role for the Palestinians in international bodies. At present, they have limited observer status.

U.S. Has Role

Contacts between the director-general and Israeli representatives have been encouraged by the United States. The permanent U.S. representative, William Jones, said in an interview:

"We are engaged in quiet diplomacy in the hope of resolving the problem between Unesco and the United States. Particularly with Mr. M'Bow as the first African to head the organization at this time, the United States wants good relations with Unesco, also in view of its work in the fields in which our country has historically been very active and often taken leadership."

The delegates notified the agency just before the end of the 1975-76 fiscal year that the United States was unable to pay its annual \$19.8-million assessment. This was in keeping with a congressional restriction, voted in December, withholding funds until the President certifies that the organization has taken concrete steps to correct its recent decisions of a political character.

If the United States does not make its current contribution to the biennial \$160-million budget, it will lose voting rights beginning Jan. 1. Such a prospect worries U.S. officials, who point out that the agency has important functions in such fields as satellite communications and international copyright in addition to its many other activities.

The drying up of funds from member countries has intensified the shakiness of the agency's finances and word is being passed that unless it can raise new money by August, it will not be able to meet its obligations, including salary payments, in September.

House Approves
Marianas Plan

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—The House passed legislation today to create a new self-governing commonwealth of the northern Mariana Islands under the U.S. flag.

A voice vote sent the measure to the Senate, which is expected to pass it.

Already approved by a plebiscite in the widely scattered Pacific Islands, the plan for the new political relationship with the United States is scheduled to come into full effect about 1981 if remaining preliminaries are carried out as expected.

NASA Will Launch
3 Japanese Satellites

TOKYO, July 21 (Reuters).—Japan's National Space Development Agency signed contracts today commissioning the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington to launch three experimental stationary satellites in 1977 and 1978, a Japanese spokesman said.

The satellites, to be launched by U.S. rockets from Cape Canaveral, will be assembled by Japanese electronics firms using U.S. technology, the spokesman added.

Opposed U.S. Use of Assassination in '61

Kennedy Feared Spread of Death Plots

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP).—Long before President John Kennedy was killed, according to a former White House aide, high officials, including the president himself, conjectured that real or alleged U.S. involvement in foreign assassinations could provoke similar conspiracies here.

"If we get into that kind of thing, we'll all be targets," former aide Richard Goodwin quoted Kennedy as telling him in November, 1961.

"He wasn't talking about people like you or me," Mr. Goodwin said in an interview. "He was talking about chiefs of state, such as himself."

Mr. Goodwin said the conversation with Kennedy took place at the White House just two days after the president raised the idea of assassinating Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in a chat with journalist Tad Szulc, then of The New York Times.

Mr. Szulc has said that Kennedy asked him, "How would you feel if the United States assassinated Castro?"

The journalist said he told the president it was a very poor idea and quoted Kennedy as responding, "I'm glad you feel that way, because suggestions to that effect keep coming to me, and I believe very strongly that the United States should not be a party to political assassination."

Raised Question

Mr. Goodwin, the president's chief adviser on Latin American affairs, said he was present at the meeting with Mr. Szulc and, out of curiosity, raised the question with the president again a few days later.

"I said it sounded like a crazy idea to me," Mr. Goodwin recalled. "Then, he said, that Kennedy told him, 'If we get into that kind of thing, we'll all be targets.'"

According to Mr. Goodwin, Secretary of State Dean Rusk was similarly apprehensive following the assassination of Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo on May 30, 1961.

Although Kennedy personally ruled out U.S. involvement in assassination shortly before Trujillo was killed, Mr. Goodwin said suspicions of U.S. complicity were raised because White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger was the first to announce the dictator's death to the world.

"It was a disaster," Mr. Goodwin recalled. The Dominicans did not announce Trujillo's death but Washington was immediately informed by a cable from U.S. Consul-General Henry Dearborn, who had been in close contact with local dissidents.

The word was relayed promptly to Kennedy, who was in Paris meeting with French President Charles de Gaulle. Unaware that Trujillo's death was still a secret, Mr. Salinger casually informed the press on the morning of May 31, 1961.

Because of that, Mr. Goodwin said, "the Cubans thought Kennedy was involved. At least (Cuban Foreign Minister) Raul Roa did."

Rusk Angered

Mr. Salinger's announcement also pained officials in Washington. "Rusk really blew up," Mr. Goodwin said. "He told me, 'If people think we did anything to Trujillo, they might look at this as a license to go after Kennedy.'"

Mr. Goodwin also recalled a conversation with Kennedy fol-

lowing the August, 1961, conference in Punta del Este, Uruguay, where the Alliance for Progress charter was signed by the United States and 19 other American countries—with Cuba abstaining.

Cuba's Ernesto (Che) Guevara, who was at the conference, noticed Mr. Goodwin smoking a cigar. Guevara told an Argentine delegate "he'd bet I wouldn't smoke a Cuban cigar." Mr. Goodwin said he told the delegate he would if he could get any. Guevara responded through an intermediary with a box of 50 Havana cigars "inlaid with a Cuban seal."

"I had a handwritten card in it from Che," Mr. Goodwin related. "It said, in Spanish: 'Since I have no greeting card, I have to write. Since speaking to an enemy is difficult, I extend my hand.'"

Mr. Goodwin brought the cigars back to Washington and, he said, took the box to the president.

"He took one out and started puffing on it," Mr. Goodwin said. "Then he looked at me and said,

"You should have smoked the first one."

Warren Probe Backed

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP).—John McCloy, a member of the Warren commission that investigated the 1963 assassination of President John Kennedy, said yesterday that he is convinced Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

"I never saw a case that I thought was more completely proven than the assassination," he said in a television interview with newsmen Eric Sevareid.

Mr. McCloy, one of seven members of the Warren commission, described as "just nonsense" various books and articles which contend that there was a conspiracy involved in President Kennedy's death and that more than one gunman took part in the killing in Dallas.

Mr. McCloy, 80, said he participated in the Warren commission's investigation "as a doubting Thomas, but by the time that thing was over I just felt that was an open-and-shut situation."

CIA Inquiry Aides Say Staff
Was Rushed on Investigation

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP).—Several staff members of the Rockefeller commission have indicated that the commission felt itself hurriedly rushed on many phases of its investigation into alleged activities of the CIA.

Their views came to light during questioning about apparent discrepancies between what the commission had to say about the CIA's testing of LSD on unsuspecting subjects and what some of those involved had had to say in the five weeks since the report was made public.

"There was no effort to whitewash in the Rockefeller report but it was a hurry, hurry job," said Peter Clapper, who handled the commission's public relations. Mr. Clapper said that if the news media continue to probe into CIA activities, more discrepancies will probably come to light.

"Major General Problems" "But," he said, "I think it's true that the major general problems did surface and the LSD problem was one of them."

The commission's report did not say who was responsible for the LSD testing program in 1953 in which a subject, civilian biochemist Frank Olson, died. Nor did it say who was responsible for ordering destruction of that program's records in 1973.

It said two CIA employees were reprimanded as a result but did not reveal who they were.

A commission attorney who asked not to be identified said the LSD investigation was probably the most frustrating to work on, because the records had been destroyed.

The man believed to have been directly in charge of the LSD testing program, Sidney Gottlieb, a 56-year-old biochemist, retired from the CIA in 1973 and is now living in India, commission sources said.

Robert Olson, no relation to Frank Olson, a Kansas City attorney who helped investigate the LSD testing program, said

"There is apparently a conflict on the matter of who ordered destruction of the records. It was not a matter that we attempted to resolve."

The commission got two memos from the CIA, he said, one "apparently indicating that Gottlieb somewhere recited that he had been instructed to destroy the records. There was a conflicting memo indicating he had initiated the destruction."

Mr. Olson said he does not like the way the news media have been pursuing the story since the report was made public June 10.

"The CIA itself recognized 'a good time ago' that such testing was 'an unacceptable practice, and ordered it stopped,' Mr. Olson said.

"... You're engaging in a lot of Monday morning moralizing... I think you're getting the public stirred up about the agency, making the agency appear to be a devilish institution."

2 Alpinists Die on Ropes

ZERMATT, Switzerland, July 21 (AP).—Two German alpinists died hanging from their ropes after falling yesterday from the 12,900-foot-high Hornli ridge of the Matterhorn, rescuers reported today. The Swiss Air Rescue Service said tourists heard their shouts for help and saw their signal flares but did not realize it was an emergency.

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The Road to Idi Amin

Ministers of the Organization of African Unity have been meeting to pave the way toward that group's annual summit, which will take shape shortly in the capital of Uganda. But the road to Kampala leads also to President Idi Amin, who, as host, would be offered the chairmanship of the OAU for the ensuing year. And Idi Amin, for many Africans, is a problem.

Africa has many problems. There is the question of the white enclaves in South Africa and Rhodesia; of the civil war—between blacks—as the Portuguese prepare to leave Angola; of many points of friction within the existing African states, like the Somali separatist movement in Ethiopia and ideological or tribal rebels in many regions. There are also contests between Russian and Chinese Marxists (Angola is a case in point) and a more persuasive difference between the Arabs, who find support in many black Moslems or buy it from others, and those who fear their influence as a new form of colonialism embittered by memories of an old slave trade.

And, of course, there are those basic problems which haunt so many Africans—of building new, practicable states out of ancient colonies and societies, of using resources wisely in trading with the world, of feeding populations plagued by droughts and rising birth rates.

For an objective view of these problems, and leadership toward their solution, few would find Idi Amin a plausible leader. For

one thing, as a Moslem with close ties to the radical Moammar Qadhafi of Libya, he represents one side of the potential Arab-black confrontation. In addition, his flaunted eccentricities do not promise statesmanship in any area.

More, as the titular leader of the OAU he would give the organization an image in the eyes of the world that few of its more sober-minded leaders want: one that would work against the interests of the continent.

The OAU has too frequently concentrated upon cleansing Africa of its remaining colonialist bastions, to the detriment of constructive work among the free African states. Idi Amin might well carry on that tradition—he is known for expelling those of Indian and Pakistani origin from Uganda, and for twisting the lion's tail in many of his dealings with Britain, rather than for improving the lot of the Ugandans.

But even those African leaders who have allowed themselves the luxury of laying greater emphasis on seeking independence for other Africans, rather than the well-being of their own free peoples, recognize that this can be carried to absurdity. And, unless Idi Amin can suddenly reverse his past and transform his public personality, absurdity, perhaps tragic absurdity, is what can be expected of him as head of the OAU. The road to Idi Amin may bear all the signposts of OAU protocol, but it could also prove a deadend for legitimate hopes of the Africans.

European 'Security'

The 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, now nearing its climax after 22 months of semantic quibbling, should not have happened. Never have so many struggled for so long over so little as the conference's 100-page declaration of good intentions in East-West relations. So little, and yet so much.

So little, because after hundreds of diplomats drafted this document, they specified that it will not be legally binding on anyone. So much, because it commits the United States, Canada and 33 nations of Europe to the "inviolability of frontiers," symbolically ratifying the territorial status quo, including the division of Germany and Europe and the Soviet Union's huge annexations of East European territory, including all three independent Baltic states plus large chunks of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

What the West gets out of the CSCE declaration is a reference to the possibility of border changes by peaceful agreement—meaningless except to protect the West

German government from its domestic critics—and some vague Soviet pledges to permit freer movement of persons and information.

The only military item in what originally was to be an all-European security treaty is a promise by the Russians (and everyone else) to give three weeks' notice, and to admit observers, for military maneuvers that involve more than 25,000 men within some 150 miles of their frontiers. But it does not cover other military movements such as a reinforcing move or an actual invasion of Eastern or Western Europe!

If this document now were to be signed by the diplomats who negotiated it, or even by foreign ministers, and then consigned to history as an effort to humor a Soviet propaganda exercise, the damage might be modest. The problem is that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has maneuvered all the major leaders of the Western world one by one into the commitment to sign the CSCE declaration at a euphoric 35-nation summit conference in Helsinki, scheduled to begin July 30, less than 10 days away.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Moscow's Need for Grain

In 1975, as in 1972, the Soviet Union is making huge purchases of U.S. grain, particularly wheat. The protests that have already been voiced in the United States against these purchases reveal that the bitter consequences of the 1972 deal have not been forgotten. Those earlier Soviet purchases had been made secretly and at ridiculously low prices which were expensively subsidized out of the federal Treasury, and therefore by the U.S. taxpayer.

Those who welcome the latest round of Soviet grain purchases, like Agriculture Secretary Butz, argue that the present situation is quite different. This is no secret raid on the U.S. granary, but more nearly a series of commercial transactions in which Moscow is paying a market price reflecting current supply and demand conditions. The Soviet purchases, it is held, are helping improve the U.S. international balance of payments, while they are aiding farm income. Grain prices are not plunging as they were expected to do in the light of prospects for record U.S. harvests this year. But the record harvests anticipated here this year are still mostly statistical projections on paper. They could be reduced sharply by unexpected bad weather—excessive rains have already damaged crop production in several states.

But even assuming that the United States enjoys record harvests this year as predicted, there are still at least two serious questions policymakers in Washington—in the State Department as well as in Agriculture—need to ponder. The first is the present assump-

tion in Moscow that it can be a highly capricious participant in the U.S. grain market, one year buying 10-20 million tons—as in 1972 and apparently this year—and another year buying little or none. The magnitude of Soviet purchases so far this decade suggests that Moscow—which boasts its planned economy looks ahead—ought to be willing to conclude a long-term trade agreement with the United States in which it would buy, say, at least three million tons of grain a year here, stockpiling it when it is not needed, so that U.S. farmers do not suffer a feast or famine roller coaster from highly variable Soviet purchase patterns.

The second and even more serious problem arises from the Soviet-encouraged tendency of other countries to try to form cartels whose aim is to raise prices for raw materials and foodstuffs on the pattern of OPEC. The U.S. government has made it clear that it has no taste for using hunger as an economic or political weapon. But if OPEC's price gouging is duplicated in an increasing number of essential commodities imported into this country, there will be great political pressure to try to set monopoly prices on wheat and corn to match the monopoly prices charged Americans for oil or copper or cocoa. Moscow might yet be convinced that it has an interest in discouraging raw material cartels in the Third World, if it wishes to continue to benefit from free-market prices when it buys U.S. grain to help supply bread and meat deficiencies in the Soviet Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain's Incomes Policy

Before every British general election in the past 20 years, the eventual winner has promised against any form of incomes policy and after coming into power has then proceeded to introduce just that. Harold Wilson's U-turn is therefore nothing unusual. What is unusual is his attempt to pretend that no U-turn has taken place. This has led to some grotesque contortions. For

example, failures to comply with this "voluntary" wage restraint will bring sanctions for employers, not the unions—as if employers were likely to urge the unions to demand increases. So it remains questionable whether the new measures will be any more effective than the preceding social contract, and even more so whether the Prime Minister will be prepared to risk a trial of strength with the unions if it is not.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 22, 1900
NEWPORT, R.I.—W.K. Vanderbilt Jr. has made an automobile record which, however, has resulted in his arrest. In just 2 hours and 47 minutes from the time he left Belmont, his Newport summer residence, he was at Boston, and had an automobile driving record to his credit, that promises to last for a long time.

Fifty Years Ago

July 22, 1925
NEW YORK—For the second time in a week, the names of prominent people, this time theatrical celebrities on Broadway, have been found on the books of a dealer in illicit goods. On Saturday many residents in the metropolitan area were shaken out of their security by the news that federal agents had 23,000 names of customers of bootleggers.



'Smoke Signals.'

The Glorious Revolution

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—We celebrate this week the first anniversary of a great occasion in American history, a transforming moment in our lives. One year ago Peter Rodino rapped his gavel and asked his colleagues to proceed "in goodwill, with honor and decency." The country watched on television as the House Committee on the Judiciary debated the impeachment of a president.

The faces and the voices of those 38 committee members remain very much with us. It is as Shakespeare had Henry V say before the Battle of Agincourt: "This day is called the feast of Crispian . . . and [it] shall ne'er go by . . . but we in it shall be remembered."

And their words, Barbara Jordan of Texas: "My faith in the Constitution is whole, it is complete, it is total, and I am not going to sit here and be an idle spectator to the diminution, the subversion, the destruction of the Constitution." James Mann of South Carolina: "If there be no accountability, another president will feel free to do as he chooses. The next time there may be no watchman in the night."

For six nights and days the House Judiciary Committee wrestled with evidence and conscience and history. It voted three articles of impeachment against Richard Nixon, charging that he had failed his constitutional duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" by obstructing justice, abusing his power and ignoring the committee's subpoenas.

The proceedings were prolonged and contentious, but their very untidiness was satisfying in the end. The 38 committee members were intensely American in their variety. To see them, I wrote at the time, was to see ourselves as guardians of the Constitution—and that was strangely reassuring.

Perhaps we romanticized that week. Even as it happened, we were aware that our expectations for a post-Nixon America were probably too high.

A year later there is, indeed, reason for disappointment. It was the sense of the possibilities in America that exhilarated us in the summer of 1974, and that has been deflated. There is an aimless quality to our political life now, unfocused, dreary.

Enough Excitement

We knew a year ago, as the Nixon presidency sank, that Gerald Ford would not give us exciting leadership. We thought we had had enough excitement for a while. But we may not have been prepared for a mediocrity so suffocating.

He is a decent man: We said it then and still say it now. But he is also a man of massive insensitivity to the pain and diversity of life. His outlook is parochial, his philosophy evidently founded on the belief that wealth is nobility, his vision so limited that he lets himself be led into indicating to the world that he fears the ideas of Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Genially without understanding is not enough in a president.

Then there is Congress. One of the memorable moments in the House Judiciary Committee proceedings last year was the statement by Walter Flowers of Ala-

bama, just before he voted to impeach, that henceforth more would be expected of Congress. "We will and should be judged," Flowers said, "by our willingness to share in the many hard choices that must be made for our nation . . . I want my friends to know that I will be around to remind them when some of these hard choices are up, and we will be able to judge then how responsible we can be with our newly found congressional power."

Bombing Response

How far from that standard is the reality. A Congress that came to Washington last January with trumpet calls of reform and activism has lost its way—has lost even its self-respect. The House of Representatives has actually just spent days punishing one of its members, Michael Harrington of Massachusetts, because he violated the old boys' code and told about some of the CIA's wrongdoings.

The measure of disappointed expectations was in one event

above all: the Mayaguez affair. After the years of futile brutality in Vietnam, the automatic reaction of the executive to a pinprick was bombs. After all the lessons of Watergate, the response of Congress to the crude violation of limits that it had itself imposed was to cheer. So much for responsibility and respect for law one year after our rededication to the Constitution.

Of course the enduring problems of society are more complicated than Watergate. The riddles of energy or the Middle East do not have clear solutions acceptable to nearly everyone. We can look back on the evil of Richard Nixon with a certain nostalgia for a problem with only one right answer.

Looking back tempers our sense of letdown. We are free from the burden of a criminal president—and we freed ourselves. Nothing can dim that achievement; nothing should make us forget that moment of shared wonder and love of country in the summer of 1974.

Letters

More on Taiwan

In his letter (July 10), Loh I-cheng seems to be saying that, because Taiwan is under martial law, it can be compared to wartime Britain. He then goes on to affirm that it would be impossible to forbid anyone to talk about the country's affairs, because the newspapers print it and the radios announce it. If a country is under martial law, aren't the media presumably also carefully censored, in consideration of the people's safety? Can Loh I-cheng please elucidate. The question seems to me to be: Can a country that has been under martial law since 1949 still be called "free"?

Loh I-cheng also quotes me as saying that there is a "different" written Taiwanese language. When one picks up a book, one doesn't say: "This is a Mandarin book" or "This is in Taiwanese." One simply says it is a Chinese book, or perhaps a classical "wen-nian" book. The words Mandarin and Taiwanese intrinsically refer to spoken languages, and that is, of course, how I used them.

I will give in to Loh I-cheng on his last point: A spoken language cannot be forbidden by law. But it can be forbidden in other ways, and just as efficiently.

I worked in a summer camp where lessons were taught in spoken Taiwanese, and a teacher there admitted to me once that this was very embarrassing to her, even though she was herself Taiwanese. A snobism has developed about language which has permeated the very roots of the society: Taiwanese is bourgeois. Those who give classes in Taiwanese are regarded with suspicion. Police came to the summer camp several times a week and the head of the establishment, a foreigner, is under permanent surveillance.

Legacy of Chaos

Re: the article on the Dominican Republic (J.T., July 14): Joaquin Balaguer's near dictatorial control of the Dominican Republic undoubtedly offends

the democratic sensibilities of your readers. To give the man a fair shake, however, it might be helpful to take a closer look at the history of the country that he governs.

You mention that politics in this Caribbean nation have traditionally been "volatile." At best this is a euphemism. "Anarchy" would be more to the point. From 1844—when the Dominican people declared their independence—to Balaguer's inauguration in 1960, the country suffered a turnover of the presidency once every 1.7 years. Not counting the regimes of the four best known "strongmen"—Baez, Santana, Heureaux, and Trujillo—the rate of replacement was more than one a year. From 1961 to 1966 alone, the presidency changed hands 10 times.

In light of these facts, it is no wonder that the kind of public service mechanism that gives Washington or Downing Street a permanence of institutional effort that is both larger and longer than the life of any one chief executive, has failed to develop in Santo Domingo. Like the many men that have preceded him, Balaguer's first priority is to stay in power. His second is to keep the country solvent. Building a working state is the stuff of dreams.

To blame this on Joaquin Balaguer or on the United States is blatantly unfair. The onus might more appropriately be placed on the Spanish, French, and especially the Haitians. Any student of Dominican history, including Juan Bosch, knows that it was the excesses of these latter countries that contributed most to this nation's unhappy legacy of chaos.

RICHARD W. FISHER.
London.

The Youngest

Were France to die this year, writes Cy Silsberger (J.T., July 12), Juan Carlos, now 37, would become Europe's youngest chief of state.

Surely not. Queen Margrethe of Denmark is 55, and King Carl Gustaf of Sweden is only 59.

STELIO HOURMOUZIOS.
London.

John Dornberg From Munich:

For those who don't believe
in the 'Black Woman' or
the legacy of Hansel and
Gretel, I can only say:
'Beware!' She is on the move
—eastward, southward
and westward.

MUNICH—Germany's deep dark forests harbor more witches, hobgoblins, demons and other assorted spooks than England does haunted castles or Scottish lakes do monsters.

One forest in particular, the Bavarian Woods, in the southeast corner of West Germany—as lovely and tranquil an area as it is economically depressed—may well rank as the record holder.

Ever since last spring it has been haunted by a very special kind of spook, fully attuned to the age of mass motorization: the "Black Woman of Freyung" who stands by the roadside hitchhiking, then disappears into thin air from cars, trucks and buses speeding along at 60 and more miles per hour, usually with the parting remark that "it'll be a bloody autumn."

Hansel and Gretel

For those who haven't yet heard of her or don't believe in the legacy of Hansel and Gretel, the fear-inspiring Teutonic legends and the forest mythology, I can only say: Beware! The "Black Woman" is on the move—eastward, southward and westward.

After haunting motorists, police departments, newspaper editorial offices in her native habitat and even involving a whole team of Viennese parapsychologists for the past months, she has now made appearances in Austria, the Bavarian Alps and even here in Munich.

She is, so Bavarian state police officials insist, the product of an evening's yarn-spinning in a gashaus in the little town of Freyung.

That is plausible enough, considering both the traditional penchant for telling witch and ghost stories there as well as the fact that Freyung's burghers have plenty of time to tell them.

The town, located 15 miles from the Austrian and 12 from the Czechoslovak border, is one of West Germany's most attractive summer and winter vacation spots with almost as many hotel beds as it has citizens.

Unemployment

But it has been hurt by the economic slump and at last report nearly 33 per cent of its labor force was unemployed.

The "Black Woman" story, according to one theory, got started when too many of Freyung's jobless were sitting around with nothing else to do but spin yarns.

Another theory holds that someone in the town thought a good witch story might have beneficial effects on Freyung's tourist slump—along the lines, you might say, of a backwoods Bavarian version of the Loch Ness monster.

Be that as it may, the "Black Woman" has been making news and headlines in West Germany. Even the usually staid and conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has devoted some columns to her and the prestigious Süddeutsche Zeitung the other day gave her half a page.

Take Her Along

Densets of motorists, truckers and bus drivers claim to have taken her along and also insist steadfastly that when they asked her the meaning of her ominous threat about a "bloody autumn," she vaporized out of their moving vehicles.

A local amateur photographer, Klaus Breuer, has even claimed to have taken a series of pictures of her, and has done handsomely selling them to the illustrated weeklies.

They depict a black-shrouded, bent and aged woman walking along a mountain ridge who, says Breuer, "suddenly just disappeared."

Skeptics point out that most bent, old women in the Bavarian Woods are shrouded in black and quite a few of them, when walking along ridges in that hilly country, may "disappear" simply by going down the other side of the mountain and out of camera view.

Prof. Franz Raimann of Vienna has hunted her, accompanied by an electronics expert, a psy-

chologist, an electrical engineer and an artist. The team was equipped with a whole arsenal of recording, detection and photographic equipment including an infrared camera. They saw and heard nothing.

But that has failed so far to halt the spread of the story. Nor has a warning by Freyung's police chief, Hans Nader, to time and remedy for psychiatric examination "anyone who perpetuates rumors" about the phantom woman.

On the contrary, Nader's threats brought a torrent of protests from all over Lower Bavaria, including one letter to the editors of a Passau paper whose author equated Freyung's police methods with those in the Soviet Union "where regime opponents are also incarcerated in insane asylums and relegated to psychiatric treatment."

The "Black Woman" story fills on fertile ground in a country where belief in witchcraft and all manner of superstitions still abound in a number of rural regions.

Anti-hex symbols abound in many villages. Occasionally it is just a pitchfork, leaned unobtrusively against a barn door—the prongs pointing up and outward. Often it is a so-called Hexenscheiss—a two-pronged scythe or forked branch, tied to a pole that rises 12 to 24 feet above the ground.

Runs Deep

Superstition often runs so deep that neither government, school or church officials can exercise any control over it or penetrate the wall of secrecy that surrounds a village where a witch is believed to be living.

Each hamlet has a favorite Hexenmeister—traveling exorcist and witch-finder. Invariably clever con men, they have earned small fortunes by exploiting superstitions.

During recent years a number have been tried and convicted for fraud, but new ones appear on the scene with persistent regularity. The pretense is that they work is always the same.

They offer their services to farmers whose cows don't give enough milk, whose chickens are underproducing or whose crops may have gone bad. They declare a farm "jinxed" and for considerable fees promise to free it from its spell by mumbling incantations and marking various symbols on the barn door.

Bolting the milk of a poorly performing cow and cutting subhex symbols into the skin is also a popular remedy. Occasionally scraps of paper with mumbo-jumbo symbols are fed to the animal.

Who's the Witch?

When asked who the witch might be, the most frequent reply is: "The first woman who comes to your door to borrow something in the next three days."

Pity the poor neighbor's wife who happens to drop by to borrow something. She will be ostracized and tormented. Traders will stop selling merchandise to her. Her house will be smothered with dung. And there have been cases of arson and attempted murder with pressure mounting to such a pitch that the "witch" must leave town.

And the "Black Woman of Freyung"? Well, with spreading fame, she seems to be becoming increasingly elusive.

But the tourist trade has been picked up in the past few weeks—as sure a sign as any that not all witches are bad for business and farming.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

New Policy of Bucking Russia

Solzhenitsyn Article Is Called 'Raving' by Yugoslav Writer

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, July 21 (UPI)—In an apparent gesture of sympathy toward Moscow, Yugoslavia's Communist-controlled press has denounced an article by Alexander Solzhenitsyn as "raving."

The Solzhenitsyn article, published recently by the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*, had singled out the Soviet Union as the main menace to Western civilization and urged a stiffening of the Western military and political position toward that country.

The Yugoslav response was significant in that the works of Soviet dissidents and other critics of the Soviet system are rarely mentioned in print here.

The attack on the exiled Soviet novelist also contrasts with an earlier Yugoslav official attitude toward Mr. Solzhenitsyn under which the Communist party organ "Kommunist" had defended him several years ago. But with increasing Yugoslav friendship toward the Soviet Union, Belgrade has seemingly turned against such critics.

The government here has acted

frequently during the last two years to suppress local publication of works critical of the Soviet Union. It did so last year, in preventing a projected publication by Yugoslav publishers of Serbo-Croatian translations of some of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's works.

Writer Jailed
Earlier this year, a leading Yugoslav critic of the Soviet Union, Mihajlo Mihajlov, was sentenced to seven years in prison on charges of spreading "hostile propaganda," although Mr. Mihajlov's writing had long been banned in Yugoslavia itself.

One of the Yugoslav attacks on Mr. Solzhenitsyn was written by Josip Vidmar, president of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia. Published by both the Belgrade Communist party daily *Borba* and a Ljubljana daily, it carried the implicit imprimatur of the government and party.

A similar attack on the Nobel laureate appeared in the prestigious Zagreb weekly *Vjesnik*.

Both articles took issue with every criticism Mr. Solzhenitsyn made of the Soviet Union and described him as a "cold warrior." The commentators also blamed the United States for current world tensions.

Regret for China

Referring to Mr. Solzhenitsyn's regret that China has been "lost to the Communists," Mr. Vidmar wrote:

"All the armed, brutal headlines of America was incapable of overpowering small Vietnam, while Solzhenitsyn is raving about the abandoning and handing over of China to somebody or other."

The writer conceded that "at one time an extremely serious injustice was done to Solzhenitsyn," but added that "nothing gives him the right to observe the revolution as a horrible nightmare, nonsensical and hostile to mankind."

The weekly *Vjesnik* noted with satisfaction that President Ford recently declined to receive Mr. Solzhenitsyn at the White House, and that the Russian writer "is obviously rated lower than the American cotton queen 1975."

"Although we permit absolute freedom to all in the world who write, and even fight for this freedom," Mr. Vidmar wrote, "we think it necessary to supervise this freedom at least verbally, and place matters which we discuss where they belong."

The only Yugoslav journal offering criticism of the Belgrade government itself and the Communist leadership in this country, *Praxis*, was forced by the government to end publication earlier this year.

Stonehouse Reported in Jail Scuffle

LONDON, July 21 (Reuters)—John Stonehouse, the Labor party politician extradited from Australia on a series of fraud and forgery charges, was reported to have lashed out at prison guards today shortly after being denied bail and served with a writ.

Kenneth Jones, a lawyer, said that Mr. Stonehouse, 49, recoiled sharply on being presented by him in prison with a new writ claiming £190,000 (about \$414,000). He said two prison officers tried to get Mr. Stonehouse to sit down. "He kicked out at one of them but missed," Mr. Jones said, "Mr. Stonehouse picked himself up and shouldered-charged them."

"One man's arm shot back and hit the wall and began to bleed. Eventually he was overpowered and as I left a large number of prison officers were running towards the room."

The incident occurred shortly after word was received from the High Court that a judge in chambers had refused bail for Mr. Stonehouse.

Brought back from Australia Friday—eight months after attempting to fake his death on a Florida beach—Mr. Stonehouse was ordered by a magistrate to remain in jail while the prosecution prepared its case.

The High Court today upheld the magistrate's ruling.

Mr. Jones went to see Mr. Stonehouse in London's Brixton Prison to serve a writ connected with a bank Mr. Stonehouse had founded in 1972.

The prison's version of the incident was in a lower key than the lawyer's report. Officials said Mr. Stonehouse dodged backward to avoid service of the writ. "As he did so, he bumped into a prison officer who bruised his elbow on the wall of the small room," an official said.

Deaths Estimated At 300 in Floods In India, Pakistan

NEW DELHI, July 21 (Reuters)—At least 300 persons have died and about 1.5 million are homeless, officials estimated today, as the full force of the monsoon brought floods to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Officials in Rawalpindi said more than 500,000 were homeless in Pakistan's Punjab.

The Ravi and Sutlej Rivers also caused widespread disruption in India's Punjab, particularly in the city of Amritsar, while Kashmir to the north has suffered from floods which breached the banks of the River Jhelum. Shrihar damage occurred in the northeast of Uttar Pradesh State, where at least 1 million persons have been made homeless.

In Bangladesh the government has started a large-scale evacuation operation.

79 Die in Brazil Flood

RECIFE, Brazil, July 21 (AP)—Pernambuco State authorities reported yesterday that at least 70 persons have perished and 150,000 are homeless because of floods.

IRA to Continue Truce in Ulster

DUBLIN, July 21 (UPI)—The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army said today that there would be no immediate end to its five-month-old truce in Northern Ireland.

A recent increase in violence created speculation that the truce between the IRA and the British Army was about to break down. A bomb killed four British soldiers last week but Provisionals said that it was only retaliation for assassinations of Roman Catholics and troop harassment, not a break in the truce.

254.3 Million Russians

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP)—The population of the Soviet Union was 254.3 million on July 1, according to Tass.



Amintore Fanfani

Vote Delayed On Dismissal Of Fanfani

ROME, July 21 (UPI)—Leaders of the Christian Democratic party, holding a postmortem on their election losses to the Communists, today delayed for at least 24 hours a vote on whether to oust party secretary Amintore Fanfani.

Politicians said that a majority of the party's 120-member National Council, in the third day of debate on its worst election showing since World War II, wanted to get rid of Mr. Fanfani. But they disagreed on how to do it and on who should succeed him.

As a result, the council, which had been scheduled to complete work today, postponed a final vote until at least tomorrow night.

Fanfani Blamed
The party's left wing and its powerful moderate faction blamed Mr. Fanfani's conservative, strongly anti-Communist line for the outcome of last month's regional elections, in which the Communists gained 2.5 million votes and came within 3 percentage points of the Christian Democrats' total. The vote expanded Communist control to at least four of Italy's 20 regions and dozens of cities and towns and strengthened their demand for a share in the central government.

Mr. Fanfani refused to quit, saying that many of his critics shared responsibility for the election platform and challenged his enemies to give him a vote of no-confidence.

Premier Aldo Moro, fearing that a head-on clash in the party might topple his shaky minority government, yesterday urged a compromise solution, suggesting a collective leadership that could save face for both Mr. Fanfani and his enemies. But both rival factions rejected the suggestion.

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South Africa Is Said to Plan Detention Centers for Blacks

By Tom Lambert

JOHANNESBURG, July 21.—The South African government has decreed the establishment of an unspecified number of "rehabilitation" work and indoctrination centers for black violators of the country's "pass laws," the opposition Rand Daily Mail has reported.

The pass laws are part of South Africa's intricate "influx control" measures which limit blacks' freedom of movement and govern their residence and employment rights.

They are high if not highest on the list of laws most detested by South Africa's blacks. In the 12-month period ending in June of last year, more than 300,000 blacks reportedly were charged with pass law violations.

The rehabilitation centers, the Daily Mail reported, will be set up in South Africa's reservation-like tribal homelands. The decree authorizing them, it said, was published in the government gazette on June 6.

The newspaper did not say how many rehabilitation centers will be set up.

Moral Condition

Under terms of the June 6 decree, the Daily Mail said, violators who now can be fined or given three-month or shorter jail terms for pass law offenses may be held up to three years in the rehabilitation centers for betterment of their "physical, mental and moral condition."

The violators can be given jobs and work training, the newspaper went on, plus courses in citizenship, in the "necessity" for South Africa's laws, and in the "tradition, culture and system of government of the national unit," apparently meaning the tribal homeland to which they belong.

As outlined in the Daily Mail, the inmates may be allowed to work outside the establishments. But they may have only approved visitors, and the centers' superintendents may censor their mail.

Wrathful about the rehabilitation centers, which it called "sinister," the Daily Mail said the conditions of confinement for pass law violators will be "as close to being in jail as anything could be."

Heien Suzman, a Progressive party member of Parliament, said she saw the establishment of the rehabilitation centers as a government attempt to reduce the population of the nation's prisons. About half of these inmates reportedly are pass law violators. A spokesman for the Bantu

Administration and Development Ministry denied, in effect, that the South African regime intends to send all pass law violators to the rehabilitation centers. However, their establishment seems certain to mean for many blacks the prospect of a longer restriction of liberty than usually is dealt out to pass law violators.

The spokesman said the centers were being set up primarily to rehabilitate "as useful members of society" those violators who were "derelicts, idlers and loafers." He did not say how they would be winnowed out from other pass law transgressors.

"We are attempting to provide Africans with the kind of welfare services already available to whites," he explained.

Municipal Services

Some South African whites contend that the pass laws are necessary to keep thousands of blacks from flooding into cities and overburdening their welfare and other services. Black Zambia reportedly now is considering some form of pass law to ease the population pressures on its capital, Lusaka.

But blacks and many whites here denounce the South African pass laws as inhuman. They say a black man may obtain a pass to work, say, in Johannesburg, but that his wife and children may be denied permission to accompany him. Some argue also that the police are too zealous in enforcing the pass laws, and that they constitute a major source of black bitterness in this country.

© Los Angeles Times.

Peking Assails Space Contest

PEKING, July 21 (Reuters)—China has reacted to the Soviet-U.S. space link-up by accusing the two powers of extending their "fierce contention" from earth to space.

A People's Daily commentary said: "Pierce contention between the Soviet Union and the United States is not limited to earth, air and sea but has been extended into space."

The commentary did not directly mention the link-up in orbit of the Apollo and Soyuz spacecraft—the Chinese have never officially been told that men have traveled to the moon or even orbited the earth.

Italy, 'Sick Man of Europe,' Making Economic Comeback

By William Tuohy

ROME, July 21.—A year ago, Italy seemed at the edge of bankruptcy. "Italy in Crisis," warned newspaper headlines. And magazine cover stories asked: "The Sick Man of Europe: Can Italy Survive?"

International journalists descended on Rome and Milan to describe in detail a modern Western democracy's financial disaster.

Yet today, despite last month's major Communist party victory at the polls, Italy has made a startling economic comeback.

"A year ago, no one would have believed this turnaround could have taken place so quickly," an economist said. "It can only be described as remarkable."

Chase Manhattan Bank's David Rockefeller has called the transformation "another Italian miracle."

While something short of miraculous, the economic about-face is undeniably impressive, and reflects again the mysterious gyroscope in Italian life that keeps the beleaguered country from toppling into the abyss.

Last summer, for instance, Italy's balance-of-payments deficit was running at the staggering rate of more than \$1 billion a month.

In the first half of last year, the deficit, mainly due to the high cost of oil imports, was more than \$6 billion, and a 12-month debt of more than \$12 billion was foreseen.

At the same time, the lira was weakening and the rate of the nation's inflation was approaching 25 per cent, even greater than Britain's.

In short, Italy faced its worst financial crisis since World War II.

At that point, the nation's politicians turned from their internal quarrels to the country's bulwark of financial expertise, Guido Carli, president of the Bank of Italy.

Mr. Carli, who runs one of the few Italian institutions that function properly, insisted on a firm set of financial and monetary controls that included tight credit restrictions, sharp import controls, restraints on the flight of capital, positive pressures to increase exports, a withholding-tax package and a curb on consumer spending.

These measures, rapidly enacted, worked sooner and more effectively than most economists experts believed possible. "We knew the Italian economy was responsive to monetary and fiscal policies," said an official at the Bank of Italy, "but we didn't realize how sensitive it was."

By the end of last year, the running deficit was reduced to

almost nothing, and the year's total then was \$7.5 billion rather than the estimated \$12 billion. Meanwhile, exports began rising and the balance of trade showed a marked improvement. Inflation slowly began tapering off. And, equally surprisingly,

the lira showed newfound strength.

Today, the financial crisis has eased off considerably: Italy's balance of payments is running at almost no deficit, despite the oil bills Italy must pay.

Further, in May, the latest month for which figures are available, the cost of living index rose only eight tenths of 1 per cent, compared to April. This brought the increase over May of last year to 19.7 per cent—the first time in many months that a 13-month increase has been less than 20 per cent.

In May, too, the wholesale price index showed a decrease of one-half of 1 per cent, the first such decline since 1970.

The move toward balancing international trade and payments, however, has not been accomplished without a price.

"The price," an economist said, "is a downturn in the national production."

Thus private investment has been reduced by the restrictive credit measures, and Italy this year, for the first time in years, may register negative growth, that is, a decline by from 1 per cent to 2.1 per cent in the gross national product.

The industrial plant utilization this year is only 70.4 per cent, compared to 78.2 per cent last year. And in real terms, overall production is down more than 15 per cent.

Because of the productive slowdown which affects not only Italy but Western economies in general, unemployment has risen in Italy to about 1 million, about 3.1 per cent of the work force.

High for Italy

This does not seem high by standards in the United States—where unemployment is now running above 9 per cent—but, coupled with the estimated half million underemployed, the figure is unusually high for Italy.

With inflation on the decrease

and the balance of payments in equilibrium, experts here think that Italian production will pick up toward the end of this year and share in the worldwide upturn predicted for next year.

The major cloud on the horizon is this autumn's triennial labor negotiations which involve contract renewals for about 4 million workers in the key mechanical trades and the chemical and construction sectors.

It is possible that the unions, together with the Communist party, may seek to avert labor discord during this critical period—but no one seems sure at this point. Time lost to strikes has been rising steeply this year.

Workers and businessmen are looking both at the fall's labor negotiations and the general upturn of the world's economy as indicators of how Italy will fare next year.

"There is no question that Italy has made truly remarkable strides in reversing the foreign payments deficit and in slowing down inflation," says one economic expert. "The question now is—how long can this continue?"

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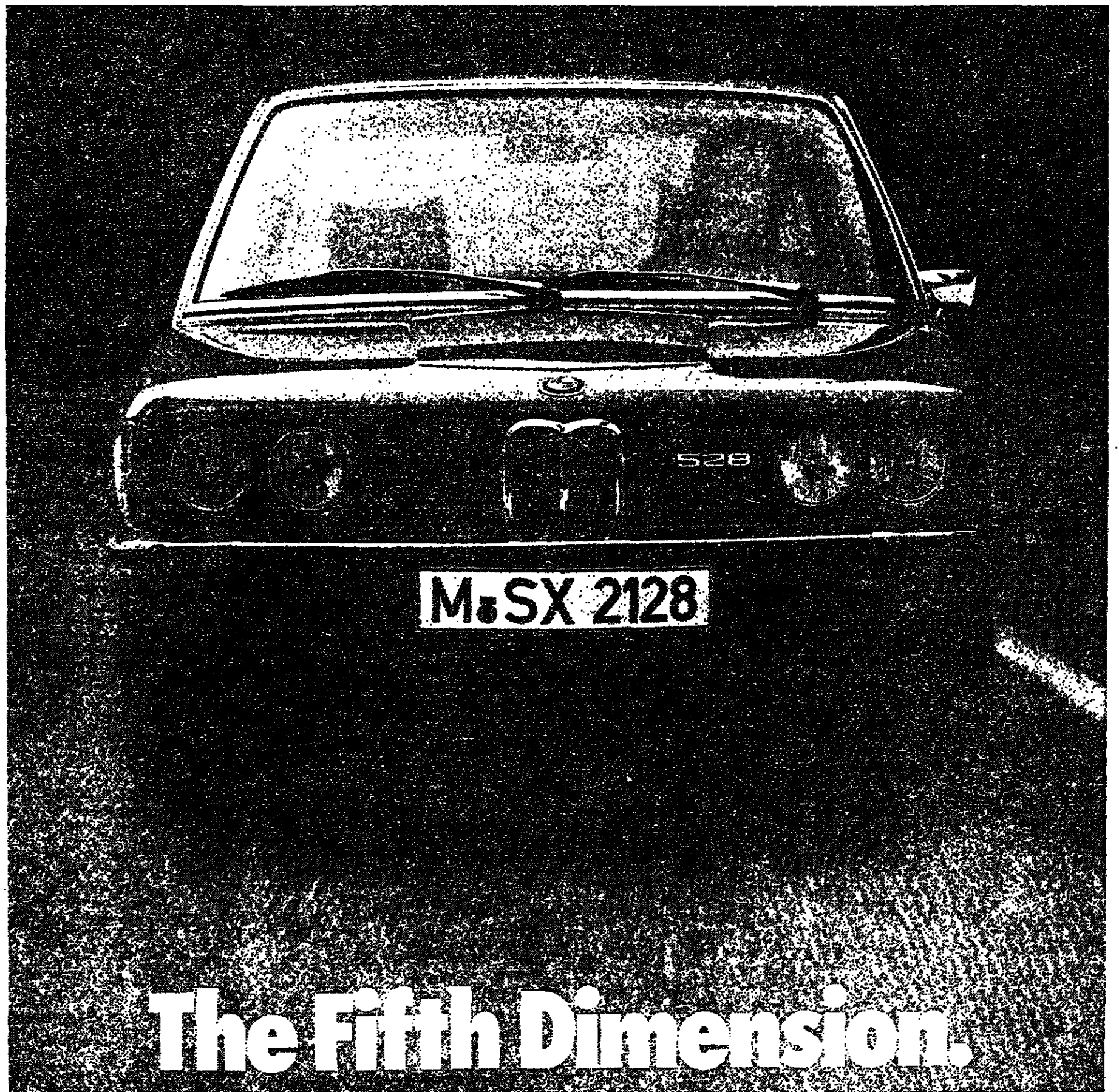
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Peking Aide's Pay Is \$220 a Month

TOKYO, July 21 (AP)—Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping receives a salary of 400 yuan (about \$220) a month, the highest monthly pay level in China, Japan's Kyodo News Service reported today from Peking.

Kyodo said Mr. Teng disclosed his salary to Japanese newsmen.

The article quoted Mr. Teng as saying that about 100 Chinese receive a 400-yuan monthly salary and several thousand get 300 yuan (about \$165). The average Chinese worker's monthly salary ranges from about 60 yuan (\$33) to 107 yuan (\$59), Kyodo reported.



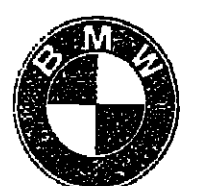
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FASHION IN PARIS

Chic Is in a Poor and Ethnic Mood

By Patricia McColl

PARIS (H.T.)—The chic ways to look this summer are poor or ethnic and some of the best of the new boutiques are into these moods.

The poor look started at La Maison Bleue in Les Halles several seasons ago when a trio of designers elevated grease-monkey suits, plumbers' overalls and hospital nightgowns into a thumb-your-nose-at-fashion fashion.

Now, two of the Maison Bleue's original team have left and set up on their own—Corinne Bricaire's Coquillage boutique on Rue Mouffetard and Agnes Bourgois's Agnes B. boutique on the Rue du Jour. Corinne Bricaire will open another boutique under her own name on the Rue Mauconseil in the fall.

Bendel's in New York, Brown's in London and Galeries Lafayette in Paris have already bought from Corinne Bricaire and so have movie stars Jeanne Moreau and Anna Karina. Bloomingdale's has its eye on Agnes B's sporty poor looks.

The Look

Head wrapped in a pale pink, cheesecloth turban, neck looped with a baby blue cotton gauze scarf and wearing a sea-foam cotton tunic and slim skirt, Miss Bricaire has the total Coquillage look. It sells for around 400 francs.

The straw, linen and natural wood boutique looks like a cabin in the Finnish woods. All of the clothes are in natural Romanian cottons; hand-dyed in this sum-

mer's colors—violet, teal, powder pink and seafoam; nearly always mixed with ecru.

Just to show fashion is where you find it, the natural linen belts are lengths of butcher's cloth more often used to wrap up salami.

"When I started in fashion about 10 years ago," Miss Bricaire said, "you showed who you were and how much money you had by what you wore—the status handbag, the expensive shoe, the designer silk scarf. Jeans were the first big breakthrough in the democratization of fashion. Fashion is becoming more open. More and more people are wearing what they want to wear—and not what they think they should wear."

Bourgois Boutique

Agnes Bourgois's boutique—previously a wholesale butcher shop—has been open for two months. One of her best sellers is the Chinese worker's jacket at 80 francs. She didn't like the way the pants from the People's Republic of China fit, so she ordered bolts of thick blue cloth and improved the tailoring. Same thing for the painter's overalls and grease-monkey suits she stocks. They look like the real thing but have been slimmed down to tough chic.

There are also mini versions for infants and children and she has just found a stock of French children's school aprons which are a best seller at 40 francs. Another best seller is a floor-length sandwich board in rose cotton voile, sashed with a

flower-trimmed scarf from Cyprus. The sandwich board is a cache-maitre and when wet, completely molds the body.

"What I do," she said, "isn't really fashion. It's a relaxed attitude to clothes."

Everything at Agnes B. is priced under 200 francs.

At Gingenbre

Angela Fraser's Gingenbre boutique on the Rue St. Jacques has been stocking Marie-Pierre Tattarachi's clothes almost exclusively since last September but it wasn't until this summer when a shoulder-tied apron dress became a best seller that clients began to seek out the shop. Like Corinne Bricaire and Agnes Bourgois, Marie-Pierre Tattarachi mainly uses natural fabrics in hand-dyed colors but her approach is more sophisticated. Her long cotton evening dresses which sell for around 400 francs are good looking enough to turn up at Maxim's on a Friday night. A good idea at Gingenbre, the tiny bead necklaces packed into spice jars—cinnamon-colored beads in a cinnamon jar, celery-colored ones in a celery salt pot.

A few blocks away from the Rue St. Jacques, the Rue St. André-des-Arts is getting to look more and more like an issue of the National Geographic magazine—folk costumes of the world line both sides of the street and spill over into the Rue Dauphine. Newest looking are the Guatemalan shirts, ponchos, skirts and even bathing suits which American Paul Magit is selling in Beige boutique. Brilliantly color-

Agnes Bourgois in style in her boutique.

Michel Maurou.

ed, hand-embroidered ponchos to wear with jeans cost around 180 francs.

On the Rue Dauphine, Galapagos specializes in heavily embroidered unbleached cotton pants, tops and long dresses. Prettiest are the gauzy cotton tops at around 70 francs. The shop also sells handwoven rugs, pottery and other small gifts for the home—a growing trend to mix fashion and objects in many Paris boutiques.

On the Right Bank, Les Volles dans les Vents on the Rue de la Harpe started out selling happy-looking enamel plates and bowls from Dakar. They have now added a few long dresses



LONDON THEATER

The Last Work of Joe Orton

By John Walker

LONDON (H.T.)—The Royal Court has reached the climax of its festival of Joe Orton's plays with Lindsey Anderson's production of "What the Butler Saw," which goes some way towards rehabilitating the author's last, underrated work.

Six years ago, its original West End production was liked by few. Now it emerges as a fast and funny farce of madness, sex and death. It is more obnoxious than Orton's other plays; his infantile desire to shock his audience often obscures his scathing attack on the concept of normality. His writing is sometimes out of control and also less finished.

Orton was murdered before he had time to polish the play in rehearsal and it shows. Sometimes, he did not know when to let an epigram alone and there is some convoluted over-writing that is impossible for the actors to wrap their tongues around. And, although the play at its best has the manic logic and frenzied development of the finest farces, there are some awkward moments when invention flags and characters make unlikely and unnecessary exits for no reason other than the author's blatant need to get them off the stage.

Orton's target here is normality, that outrageous fiction of bourgeois minds. He offers a madhouse where the doctors are insane. The resident psychiatrist, Dr. Prentice, while behaving in a conventional fashion, appears completely lunatic. His attempt to disguise a bungled seduction of

a would-be secretary from his nymphomaniac wife and a visiting government official—leads inevitably to his seeming to be a bisexual, transvestite, fetishist, murderer. At its best, this is hilarious. There is a superb running joke involving a bunch of flowers. And as clever as the way Orton uses the basic conventions of farce—characters losing their trousers and being forced to dress as women—to emphasize that sexuality, too, is not to be confined by other people's definitions of what is proper.

But there are patches of tedium, as he turns aside from his main theme to try to offend with some bad jokes about Winston Churchill. His phallic obsession with Churchill comes close to spoiling the astonishing climax of the play when the consulting room turns into a cage and a steel ladder is lowered from a stained-glass skylight; the cage ascends into a dazzling white light to the sound of trumpets—whether they are going up for the last judgment or are now mad enough to venture from their platonic shadow-play to the real world, I do not know, but they leave their sanity behind them.

The acting, though not outstanding, is good. It is noticeable that, as Orton's work progressed, the opportunities for his actors diminished. "Entertaining Mr. Sloane" contains four good roles, and in the Court's successful production now at the Duke of York's, a superb performance from Bertie Reed as the demented Kath—and "Loot" has Orton's greatest comic creation, the corrupt dense policeman, Truscott.

Here, Betty Marsden's sexually voracious wife shares many of Kath's characteristics, her appetites hidden by gentility, but the role is nowhere near as rich. Nor is Reed's performance as the spectator who interprets his authority to mean that he can do as he likes, as complex a character as Truscott, even though Valentine Drai's acting gives him a resonant menace beneath the surface comedy. As Prentice, the normal man who cannot survive

the madness of others, Michael Avelin gives an excellently nuanced performance.

As the enthusiastic applause died away at the end of "The Drowning Man" at the Piccadilly Theatre, Henry Fonda bellowed forward to do something he had never done before—make a curtain speech. It had always been his dream, he said, to act on the London stage and he added as a tortuously reluctant grin spread across his face—"I made it."

Made it he has, with a performance he can take great pride in but it's a pity he didn't make it in a worthier play than David W. Rintels's ramshackle biography, based on Irving Stone's book "Clarence Darrow for the Defense." Between them, the two actors came near to making Darrow, America's most celebrated lawyer, defending workers and murderers with equal aplomb, into something of a bore.

They portray him as impeccably saintly, making him less than human in the process. Mr. Fonda has always had a gift for suggesting rectitude and integrity, but here he does it in isolation where these are qualities, not seen in opposition. "There's something unreal in his devastating cross examinations addressed as they are to empty chairs that can't answer back and Mr. Rintels's use of repetitious monologues to suggest thought and answer is a clumsy device.

Some of Darrow's remarks, injuries, removed from their context, smack too much of the awful lawyer, cajoling and flagging, to be worth hearing again, even though they express fine sentiments. Cracker-barrel wit only soon palls. The final act is of a self-congratulatory, literal orgy for the audience, whereas Darrow's fight for justice and truth against organized work costumes had the appeal of a superior children's picture book.

That the evening works as well as it does is due mostly to Mr. Fonda, marooned on the Piccadilly's vast stage yet conveying without strain an intimacy and warmth, a decency and respect that is entirely admirable.

MUSIC IN FRANCE

A New 'Elisir d'Amore'—Less Might Have Been More

By David Stevens

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France (H.T.)—The best news about the Aix festival's new production of Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" is that Gabriel Bacquier has added the role of that lovable quack, Dulcamara, to his steadily growing repertoire of comic portraits.

After a rich career in the dramatic baritone field, in which his intelligence, acting ability and formidable physique richly reinforced his daily lyric voice, the 51-year-old artist is taking care of his future by putting his voice—still a fine instrument, if no longer at its peak—at the service of his wit and flamboyant comic verve.

Thus, the great Don Giovanni has converted himself into a formidable Leporello, to give one instance. His Dulcamara dominates this "Elisir" from the moment the old fraud blows into town, spinning out his famous patter aria, "Udite, udite, o rustici," with every line making its verbal and musical point.

All the elements were on hand for a memorable staging of this delicious comic opera, had not Werner Duggelin's staging been so busy, busy, busy. The Swiss stage director had no shortage of ideas, but seemed to have lost confidence in one of the best scores of his kind ever written. The action began noisily before the overture was two bars old, and never stopped. Belcore's troops marched on and off incessantly, tramping some of the tenor's loveliest music under foot in the process. Dulcamara not only had to neglect his all-purpose remedy to the rules but spent most of his time chasing a comely villager upstairs and down: Marmorino was required to climb into a shaky tree whenever he had no music to sing, and so on.

Aix's dedication to the lyric art extends to concerts and recitals as well as the opera stage. A handsome commemoration of the centennial of Maurice Ravel's birth was offered in Bernart Krusen's recital in the courtyard of the Hôtel de Ville. The Dutch baritone is perfectly at home in the French song repertory, and his program—ranging over three decades of the composer's output—made it clear that he has lived with these songs for a long time, and not just whipped them up for the occasion. The texts were delivered with wit and clarity and with a warm lyric tone. Noel Le was his exemplary partner, both supportive and assertive in the difficult piano parts.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1975

Page 7

ECD Sees Only Modest Recovery

by Carl Gewirtz

July 21 (IET).—A not so Christmas is in prospect for the major countries of the world.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in its annual economic outlook, published today, says that the longest post-war downturn will probably be over by the end of the year. The speed of the upturn is not great by standards of previous recoveries.

Unemployment will continue to rise and not before the middle of 1976. In addition, there is doubt whether, on the present policies, the "self-sustaining" nature of trade will be maintained.

First time in over two years the volume of trade will be less than imports for the OECD area.

OECD area are seen to be in a recession. Exports are expected to fall. However, the bulk of the decline, the experts say, occurred in the opening months of the year and first half next year is seen rising at a 7.5 per cent rate while exports are to gain 6 per cent.

OECD economists take only pleasure from the fact that prices will have risen from a 12.5 per cent fall in the seven largest at the end of last year to 8 per cent over the next six months. This rate of increase, they say, is "more than

Jobless Rate Up Through Mid-'76

twice the previous longer-term

average inflation rate," the report says, "is whether such an inflation rate would constitute a low point, from which there might be a renewed acceleration, or whether, over the next three to four years, it could be reduced further." In another context, the authors lament that "the prospects for a further substantial easing of inflationary pressures are not, at present, very promising."

Admitting that their previous half-year report published in December was overly optimistic, the economists warn that "there may be some risk" that the modest recovery being projected could turn out even slower than forecast. Of particular concern is "the unknown effects of high inflation rates and low activity levels on the responses of consumers and business to traditional policy instruments."

Wages of "Turbulence"

Reflecting the conflict over giving priority to either controlling inflation or fighting unemployment, the report calls attention to the dangers "both in taking unnecessary further expansionary steps and in waiting too long." But it says, "it would probably be a mistake to try to force OECD economies to turn around faster than is envisaged" in order to accelerate employment.

The report also warns of a "new

phase of turbulence unless there is some clearer identification of common priorities in national economic aims and closer coordination of policies. By way of example, it says that "there still seems need to achieve better understanding" on how domestic interest rates affect exchange rates, trade conditions and the flow of interest-sensitive capital flows.

The pattern of balance-of-payments positions among the OECD's 24 member states is expected to remain uneven. The major deficit countries of last year—Britain, Italy and France—are likely to improve their positions significantly while Germany's surplus is not expected to decline much from its high 1974 level. The Dutch surplus may actually increase and the Belgian and Swiss surpluses are expected to remain intact.

The smaller OECD countries will see their deficits widen—as a group—to about \$19 billion from a \$13.5-billion shortfall last year.

Oil Exporters' Surplus Cut

At the same time, the surplus may be reduced by some \$20 billion to between \$45 billion and \$30 billion. The OECD reiterates its forecast that, assuming no change in prices and not allowing for inflation, the cumulative current-account surplus of the OECD states may amount to some \$200 billion to \$250 billion from 1974 to 1980. The surplus may begin to decline after 1980. By that time, the OECD visible and invisible trade with the oil exporters may be back in surplus.

After setting a \$20-billion deficit last year, the combined current account of the seven largest OECD members was running a surplus of \$10 billion, at an annual rate, in the first quarter of this year. However, this was temporary and due to a sharp drop in the imports spurred by the recession.

Turning to a country-by-country outlook, the OECD forecasts the U.S. economy will be growing at a 5-per-cent annual rate in the final six months of this year after registering an 8-per-cent drop in the first half.

For all of 1975, output is forecast to decline by 3.75 per cent from last year. For the opening six months next year, the gross national product is expected to be rising at a 5.25-per-cent annual rate.

Unemployment Stays High

Unemployment is expected to remain at around 9 per cent of the labor force until the middle of next year. Consumer prices are seen rising at a 3.75-per-cent annual rate in the second half this year and the first half next year, down from an estimated 8-per-cent rate for all of 1975.

The trade balance, after showing a \$2.5-billion surplus in the first half, is expected to slip into a \$2.7-billion deficit in the final six months as economic activity picks up. The deficit is seen rising to \$3.25 billion in the first half of next year.

In West Germany, the GNP this year is expected to be 2 per cent below last year's level. However, all of this shortfall should have taken place in the opening six months as output for the second half is seen running at a 3-per-cent annual rate, climbing to 4 per cent in the first half next year.

Consumer prices should be rising at just under 6 per cent a year and the trade surplus is seen at a new high of \$22.6 billion this year. The current account, however, is seen slipping to an \$8-billion surplus from \$9.4 billion last year.

Unemployment could remain at 5 per cent throughout this year and the decline next year may be very slow.

Limited Recovery in France

In France, only a limited recovery is expected over the next 12 months and a "significant increase" in unemployment is likely. Economic growth this year is projected at 1 per cent, down from 3.9 per cent last year. All of the small growth this year is expected to take place in the final six months of the year and by the first half of next year the gross national product is seen rising at a 2-per-cent annual rate.

Consumer prices are projected to rise 11.75 per cent this year but the increase late this year and early next year is seen running at under a 9.5-per-cent annual rate.

This year's trade is expected to show a surplus of \$850 million, reversing the \$2.9-billion deficit of last year, but by next year the trade account is seen in balance—neither surplus nor deficit.

The rise in consumer prices in Britain is expected to hit 22.5 per cent this year, falling to an annual rate of 17.5 per cent in the first half of next year. A token 0.5 per cent rate of economic growth this year is seen rising to a 1.25-per-cent annual rate in the opening six months of next year.

The trade deficit is put at \$7.25 billion this year, an improvement over the \$12.3-billion deficit last year.

The recession is seen ending in Japan where GNP should rise 15 per cent this year, reversing the 1.8-per-cent decline last year. By the first half next year, output should be rising at a 6-per-cent annual rate, almost half the long-term average.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

RWE, EDF Work on Electric Vans

The West German electric power firm Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk has signed a cooperation agreement with state-owned Electricité de France to develop electric public transport vehicles. The agreement aims to coordinate research and development projects in West Germany and France to avoid duplication and errors and to create uniform standards for electric vehicles, the firms say.

Sandoz Sales Off 5.6 Per Cent

Group sales at Sandoz, the Swiss pharmaceutical firm, fell 5.6 per cent in the first half to 1.93 billion Swiss francs (about \$741 million). The decline reflects not only the worldwide recession but also the unfavorable effects of the rise in the value of the Swiss franc, the company notes. This increase has meant that the company's foreign sales are equal to fewer francs when converted into local currency. Sandoz estimates unfavorable exchange-rate developments cost it 280 million francs in the first six months, equal to the total of such losses for the whole of 1974. Without these losses, group turnover would have risen 8.1 per cent in the first half, the company says. Turnover in the dye sector declined 18.8 per cent to 573 million francs. Pharmaceutical sales rose 1.6 per cent to 1.01 billion francs and turnover of agrochemicals and food products increased 0.3 per cent to 329 million francs.

Ciba-Geigy Sales, Net Slump

Ciba-Geigy group sales for the first six months this year were off 8 per cent from a year ago, totaling 4.89 billion Swiss francs (about \$1.85 billion). Earnings did not equal those of the corresponding 1974 period, the pharmaceutical firm notes without specifying figures for either year. The company says that if exchange rates had remained unchanged there would have been a turnover rise of 7 per cent instead of the decline reported.

Mitsubishi Chemical Sees Profit Cut

Mitsubishi Chemical Industries expects a sharp decline in net profits for the first half ending July 31 to between 2.2 billion yen and 2.3 billion yen (about \$7.6 million). In the previous six months the company earned 4.03 billion yen. Gross sales are expected to total 285 billion yen. A company spokesman says the slump in the aluminum and petrochemical markets has bottomed out, but a full-scale recovery will take time. The decline in profit in these two departments could not be covered by the company's improved coke production, he notes. Profit before tax and extraordinary items for the whole of the 1975 fiscal year ending next Jan. 31 are expected to be about 7 billion yen, compared with 17.85 billion yen for the previous fiscal year.

Company Reports

American Home Products				Ingersoll-Rand				Olin			
	1975	1974			1975	1974			1975	1974	
Second Quarter			Second Quarter				Second Quarter				
Revenue (millions)	597.3	566.1	Revenue (millions)	430.8	347.8		Revenue (millions)	313.7	343.5		
Profits (millions)	58.0	50.9	Profits (millions)	31.2	25.4		Profits (millions)	25.0	17.3		
Per Share	0.36	0.32	Per Share	1.70	1.41		Per Share	1.70	1.47		
First Half			First Half				First Half				
Revenue (millions)	1,179.5	1,054.4	Revenue (millions)	819.4	656.9		Revenue (millions)	631.9	654.7		
Profits (millions)	123.3	109.9	Profits (millions)	64.4	46.7		Profits (millions)	36.2	29.4		
Per Share	0.77	0.69	Per Share	3.22	2.58		Per Share	3.80	2.50		
Armco Steel			1974 not restated.				Otis Elevator				
Second Quarter			Second Quarter				Second Quarter				
Revenue (millions)	773.8	804.6	Revenue (millions)	763.3	746.1		Revenue (millions)	353.8	434.7		
Profits (millions)	30.2	48.2	Profits (millions)	66.0	82.8		Profits (millions)	10.1	10.6		
Per Share	0.96	1.58	Per Share	0.58	0.73		Per Share	1.25	1.32		
First Half			First Half				First Half				
Revenue (millions)	1,558.2	1,465.2	Revenue (millions)	1,528.0	1,413.0		Revenue (millions)	565.5	636.4		
Profits (millions)	64.4	85.8	Profits (millions)	124.1	154.8		Profits (millions)	19.3	19.4		
Per Share	2.06	2.80	Per Share	1.09	1.37		Per Share	2.40	2.42		
Bristol-Myers			Second Quarter				Second Quarter				
Second Quarter			Revenue (millions)	452.0	390.2		Revenue (millions)	608.6	606.6		
Revenue (millions)	452.0	390.2	Profits (millions)	34.5	29.1		Profits (millions)	5.5	35.1		
Profits (millions)	34.5	29.1	Per Share	1.08	0.81		Per Share	0.22	1.40		
Per Share	1.08	0.81	First Half				First Half				
First Half			Revenue (millions)	884.5	768.4		Revenue (millions)	1,159.5	1,122.9		
Revenue (millions)	884.5	768.4	Profits (millions)	61.9	52.5		Profits (millions)	—3.1	45.1		
Profits (millions)	61.9	52.5	Per Share	1.94	1.64		Per Share	—0.01	1.80		
Per Share	1.94	1.64	Commonwealth Edison				Commonwealth Edison				
First Half			Second Quarter				Second Quarter				
Revenue (millions)	808.2	865.0	Revenue (millions)	452.0	390.2		Revenue (millions)	452.0	390.2		
Profits (millions)	45.5	50.34	Profits (millions)	34.5	29.1		Profits (millions)	34.5	29.1		
Per Share	0.84	1.00	Per Share	1.08	0.81		Per Share	1.08	0.81		
Dillingham			First Half				First Half				
Second Quarter			Revenue (millions)	278.8	279.1		Revenue (millions)	278.8	279.1		
Revenue (millions)	278.8	279.1	Profits (millions)	19.8	30.4		Profits (millions)	19.8	30.4		
Profits (millions)	19.8	30.4	Per Share	1.89	2.90		Per Share	1.89	2.90		
Per Share	1.89	2.90	Share Diluted	1.82	2.76		Share Diluted	1.82	2.76		
Share Diluted	1.82	2.76	First Half				First Half				
First Half			Revenue (millions)	538.0	543.2		Revenue (millions)	538.0	543.2		
Revenue (millions)	538.0	543.2	Profits (millions)	32.9	64.5		Profits (millions)	32.9	64.5		
Profits (millions)	32.9	64.5	Per Share	3.25	6.15		Per Share	3.25	6.15		
Per Share	3.25	6.15	Share Diluted	3.13	5.85		Share Diluted	3.13	5.85		
Share Diluted	3.13	5.85									

Food Production Up 7.7% Consumer Output Lags

By James F. Clarity

JULY 21 (NYT).—The United States has reported a 7.7 per cent increase in food production in the first six months of 1975, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The increase was the highest since 1971, when food production rose 7.7 per cent. The increase was due to a 10 per cent rise in the production of livestock products, which accounted for 5.5 per cent of the total increase.

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Spending Cut In U.S. by Alien Firms

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT).

Foreign companies investing in U.S. manufacturing facilities, which ran at peak levels in the 1973-74 period, fell sharply in the first half of this year, according to the Commerce Department.

The number of foreign companies that announced new outlays in the first half was 79, compared with 133 in the first half of 1974, a report just released by the nonprofit research group showed. The report is based on the announced investment plans of foreign companies.

Of the 43 investment projects announced for the second quarter of this year, Japanese companies topped the list with nine. Six were new constructions, two were acquisitions and one was expansion of an existing plant.

Other leading sources of industrial investment were West Germany, with seven projects, and Canada, Britain and the Netherlands, with six each.

The most-favored industries were electrical machinery, chemicals and non-electrical machinery. The chief sites were California (seven projects) and Illinois and Pennsylvania (three each).

Apart from economic and financial uncertainties, the report indicated that a factor in the decline of industrial investment from abroad may have been measures planned in Congress for regulation of such investment.

In 1973 and 1974, the inflow of direct corporate investment from abroad reached a record annual rate of well over \$3 billion.

Assistant vice-president Clayton Wilcox.

The indictment charged that ships were shortweighed, corporate records falsified with fictitious grain deals and that Bunge's records were faked to show purported deliveries of grain that were never made.

In one five-year period, the indictment alleged, some of the defendants conspired to falsify sales of 877,449 bushels of corn, wheat, soybeans and sorghum worth more than \$1.5 million by shortweighing ships.

The Justice Department said that the shortweighing occurred when weighers at Bunge's port facilities from time to time bypassed the scales with grain that was not loaded onto freighters.

If found guilty, the defendants face maximum penalties of five years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

Bunge said last week that its representatives were having talks with Soviet officials in Moscow on possible grain sales to the Soviet Union.

in Co., Officers Indicted Cheating on Exports

DUNTON, July 21 (Reuter)

Corp., one of the largest grain dealers, was today by a federal grand jury in New Orleans on charges of stealing grain to be overseas, the Justice Department said here.

The indictment named 10 officers of the company on charges of conspiring to commit the thefts of export grain from the United States for sale to the Soviet Union.

The indictment, which also named 10 individuals including an agent and an assistant agent of Bunge, charged that the defendants conspired to cheat by shortweighing grain at Bunge's grain facilities in Louisiana and Texas.

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Rising Interest Rates Stop Big Board Rally

NEW YORK, July 21 (IET).

Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today with rising U.S. interest rates tagged as the villain.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.67 to 854.74. Volume totaled 16.59 million shares compared with 16.87 million on Friday.

The market began to turn back from its early gains following First National Bank of Chicago's quarter-point increase in its prime rate to 7 1/2 per cent, matching First National City Bank of New York. Most major banks recently moved to 7 1/4 from 7 per cent.

Brokers said that selling was also prompted by a sharp rise in Treasury bill rates. Dealers attributed the increase to Federal Reserve sale of Treasury bills, driving prices down and yields higher.

Pan American, one of the most active issues, slipped 3/4 to 3 1/4. Iran reportedly has reconsidered its plan to aid the airline.

Great Western United gained 5 to 45 1/4 after a jump of 11 3/4 last week. The company said it does not know why its stock is climbing.

Xerox, the biggest loser among the most active issues, fell 1 1/8 to 65. Texttron, which reported lower earnings, lost a point to 23 3/4.

Du Pont, which had been up a point early in the session, showed a net decline of 1 1/8 to 122 7/8 after reporting sharply lower earnings for the second quarter.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.33 to 95.34. On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.43 to 92.12.

Bond prices finished up to half a point lower in moderate activity. Dealers said final prices were at their lows for the day, as selling pressure mounted in the wake of the sale of bills by the Fed.

The sale has the effect of removing reserves from the banking system, and raised questions among dealers and market analysts as to the Fed's intentions.

Corporate issues showed the largest declines, with dealers

also reporting the market somewhat concerned with the initial reception—a drop of 10 per cent from issue price—accorded the Municipal Assistance Corp. bonds at the start of free market trading today.

The declines raised some doubts about the ability of the corporation to sell additional bonds under current conditions.

Among government issues, losses ranged to 3 8 point as dealers awaited details of the Treasury refinancing plans Wednesday.

In Chicago, farm futures prices shot upward. Some soybean corn and soybean oil contracts advanced the limit.

Some of the movement was interpreted as a technical adjustment from sharp declines at the end of last week.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices)

in local currencies)		
Amsterdam		
Imps		0.65
MetalSpn		0.98
Nichols		2.34
Plessey		0.71
Rand Mines		0.12
Sank Corp		1.28
Royal Dutch		\$26.75
R.T.Z.		1.74
Shell		1.28
Thorn AJ		1.40
Tuev Invest		2.64
Union Carb		4.28
Vakkers		2.25
Var L&P		\$2.5
West Deep		\$18.7
West Indri		1.02
West Indro		\$32.50
West Min		0.42
Woolworth		1.01
Zurich		1.32

Frankfurt		Milan	
Sasibgi	1,275		
Erba	2,000		
Ercole Marcell	489.50		
Fiat	985		
Finisider	282		
Generali	65,600		
IMI	300		
Italgas	420		
Italsider	320		
La Rinas	79.75		
Montedison	497.50		
Olivetti	1,039		
Pirelli	752		
Snia Visc	1,400		
Terna	24		

Paris	
hense	59,60
hensmann	274
allgeisel	230
herna	103
hinstahl	59
hew	120,20
haring	411
hans	273,80
hessen	873,80
h	98
hswegen	110
h-x-dividend	
Air Liquide	341
Alimentaire	65,5
BSN	468
Carrefour	1,277
Cimelfers	119
Citroen	39
Cof Bancarie	474,70
CFP	133,9
CGE	302
CCF	140,30
CEpede	340

London		Frankfurt	
to-Arn Co	4.30	Imetal	78
to-Arn Co	£31.50	L'Oréal	855
to-Arn Co	2.51	March Bull	34.71
to-Arn Co	2.63	Michelin	1,130
to-Arn Co	1.11	Moulinex	357
to-Arn Co	1.92	Moulinex	354.50
to-Arn Co	1.37	P&G	178
to-Arn Co	1.32	P&G	112.90
to-Arn Co	0.355	P&G	54.50
to-Arn Co	5.22	P&G	11.90
to-Arn Co	0.45	P&G	251.20
to-Arn Co	0.20	P&G	118
to-Arn Co	0.20	P&G	87.80
to-Arn Co	0.20	P&G	121
to-Arn Co	0.20	P&G	22.4
to-Arn Co	0.20	P&G	902
to-Arn Co	0.20	P&G	200
to-Arn Co	0.20	P&G	27.50

Rec	1.80	Zurich	
illers	1.12	Ahusulpe	1.10
lop	0.45	Buehri	1.23
usline	1.69	B Boveri	1.39
c	1.19	Ciba-Geigy	1.60
st-Ged	226.25	Cr Sulzer	2.99
		Fischer	5.91
to Gr	2.25	HofRochet	10.49
Fls	3.48	Hesli	3.33
in Si	1.53	Sander	64.80
nness	1.06	StG B Sulzer	2.50
ker-Sild	2.24	Sulzer	2.28
son-Say	671.18	U.B. Sulzer	3.05

Market Closed
The stock exchange and all banks were closed in Belgium Monday, for the Independence day holiday.

DC Gold Index Quotation Interinvest Gold Markets			
July 21, 1975			
	Open	Close	N.C.
London	163.60	164.25	-0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	166.25	166.25	+0.25
U.S. dollars per ounce,	166.57	166.71	+0.32
Interinvest Gold Series "B"			
and S. (Inv. 1,000)			
red value	1,000.00		0.00
value expressed in U.S. dollars.			
Source: Interinvest Bankers.			

NEW ISSUE

\$69,703,077.53

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Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc.

The First Boston Corporation

First National City Bank

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Bank of America

Bankers Trust Company

Lehman Government Securities

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

n, Lukin & Jenrette

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Loewi & Co.

Stone Inc.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

صلى الله عليه وسلم

(Continued on next page)

STAR FUND S.A.

**Siège Social: 11 Bld. Grande-Duchesse Charlotte,
Luxembourg.
R. C. Luxembourg B 8448.**

Luxembourg, le 3 juillet 1975.
LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

12-a 7-c ICAR 1.32e 7 1 9% 9% 9% - 1

[illegible]

AK Hyd. 7-86	98%	103%	Borden 614-91	103
CHAMAR 7-86	98%	99%	Borden 5-92	93
Lario 8-86	98%	99%	BroadHale 4-86	74

[illegible]

CF 913-81	1022	1032	111	4-3-87	68
Ind 813-80	1011	1021	15 E	614-87	73
Ind 813-87	993	1021	McDerm	424-87	154
			McDerm	17 424-87	121

[illegible]

Price 6/2-91	103	105	Previous	98.82	89.11	91.11
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**International
and Tribune**
for it every day.
everywhere

YOU go.

... ..

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Bank	120	117 1/2	118 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	115	112 1/2	113 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	110	107 1/2	108 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	105	102 1/2	103 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	100	97 1/2	98 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	95	92 1/2	93 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	90	87 1/2	88 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	85	82 1/2	83 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	80	77 1/2	78 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	75	72 1/2	73 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	70	67 1/2	68 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	65	62 1/2	63 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	60	57 1/2	58 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	55	52 1/2	53 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	50	47 1/2	48 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	45	42 1/2	43 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	40	37 1/2	38 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	35	32 1/2	33 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	30	27 1/2	28 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	25	22 1/2	23 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	20	17 1/2	18 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	15	12 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	10	7 1/2	8 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	5	2 1/2	3 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	0	0	0	0

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices July 21, 1973

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Bank	120	117 1/2	118 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	115	112 1/2	113 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	110	107 1/2	108 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	105	102 1/2	103 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	100	97 1/2	98 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	95	92 1/2	93 1/2	-1 1/2
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1000 Bank	20	17 1/2	18 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	15	12 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	10	7 1/2	8 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	5	2 1/2	3 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	0	0	0	0

International Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Bank	120	117 1/2	118 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	115	112 1/2	113 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	110	107 1/2	108 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	105	102 1/2	103 1/2	-1 1/2
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1000 Bank	15	12 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	10	7 1/2	8 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	5	2 1/2	3 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	0	0	0	0

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate
1000 Bank	120
1000 Bank	115
1000 Bank	110
1000 Bank	105
1000 Bank	100
1000 Bank	95
1000 Bank	90
1000 Bank	85
1000 Bank	80
1000 Bank	75
1000 Bank	70
1000 Bank	65
1000 Bank	60
1000 Bank	55
1000 Bank	50
1000 Bank	45
1000 Bank	40
1000 Bank	35
1000 Bank	30
1000 Bank	25
1000 Bank	20
1000 Bank	15
1000 Bank	10
1000 Bank	5
1000 Bank	0

SOCIETE NATIONALE DES PETROLES D'AQUITAINE

Tour Aquitaine, Cedex 4, 92080 Paris-La Defense, France.

Annual General Meeting of the stockholders of Societe Nationale des Petroles d'Aquitaine was held in Paris on June 19, 1973, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pierre Guillemin.

Financial accounts for the fiscal year were approved at the meeting. Sales amounted to Fr. 3,738 million (+105%). Gross profit amounted to Fr. 1,477 million (+130%). Net profits of Fr. 692 million (+72%), a consolidated basis, sales of the Aquitaine Group amounted to Fr. 6,126 million (1972); gross profits to Fr. 2,459 million (+138%); and profits to Fr. 770 million (1972).

Dividend of Fr. 16 per share is declared (+25%). Added to a tax-credit ("avoir fiscal") of Fr. 7.50, making a total of Fr. 23.50 per share, to be paid to French residents (the residents of those countries which benefit from an agreement with France in connection).

An Extraordinary General Meeting, held the same day, it is decided to increase the share capital of the Company from Fr. 411,717,600 to Fr. 494,051,100 by the incorporation of reserves and to give stockholders a stock dividend on the basis of one new share for every five held, such new shares being created with an act as from January 1, 1974.

the first four months of 1973, consolidated sales of

Excluding profits on mergers and disposals: Fr. 118 millions in 1970; Fr. 45 millions in 1971.

Consolidated sales, capital expenditures and profits (in millions of F. francs)

Sales

Gross profits

Capital expenditures

Net profits

1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974

1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974

1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974

1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Bank	120	117 1/2	118 1/2	-1 1/2
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1000 Bank	10	7 1/2	8 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	5	2 1/2	3 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	0	0	0	0

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1000 Bank	5	2 1/2	3 1/2	-1 1/2
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1000 Bank	5	2 1/2	3 1/2	-1 1/2
1000 Bank	0	0	0	0

9:16	RepMtl	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
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